

EXTRA EDITION—THE FIRE HORROR AT HOBOKEN ILLUSTRATED.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED

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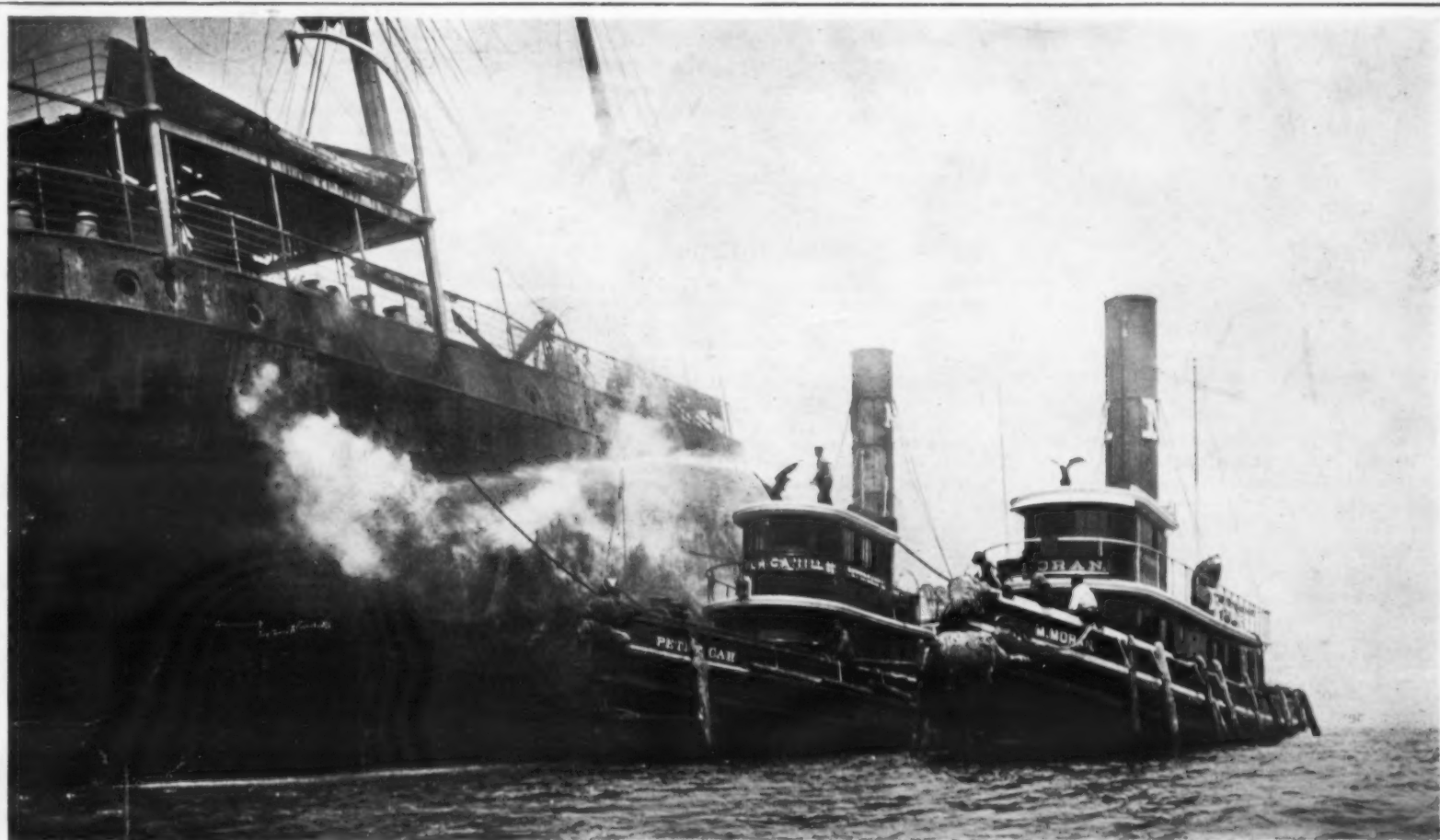
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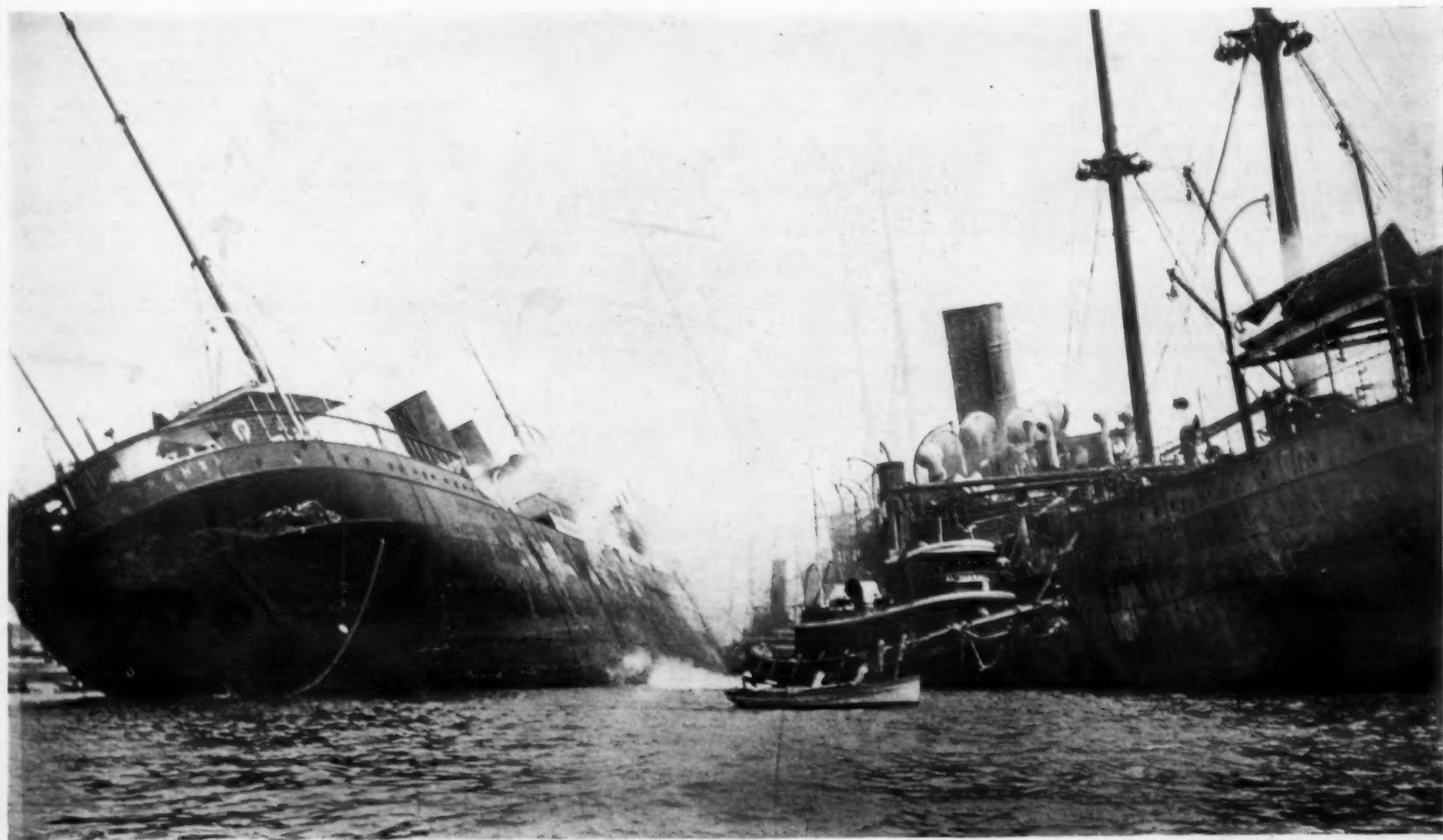
EXTRA FIRE EDITION.

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SECOND COPY,



PLAYING THE FIRE-HOSE UPON THE BURNING "MAIN," WHERE ELEVEN OF HER CREW WERE IMPRISONED.



WRECKS OF THE "MAIN" AND THE "BREMEN," LYING OFF WEEHAWKEN, THE FIRE STILL BURNING IN THE HOLD.

THE HOBOKEN HOLOCAUST.

THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THREE BIG OCEAN LINERS AT THE HOBOKEN PIERS—THE MOST AWFUL SHIPPING DISASTER OF THE CENTURY.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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A Southern Republican Defends the South.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)



EX-GOVERNOR RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

YOUR issue of May 26th contains an article by the Hon. John S. Wise, "What Should the South Do?" This able paper is based upon extracts from remarks by the senior Senator from South Carolina in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Wise asks, "What does the South propose?" In reply, let me say that South Carolina, by its senior Senator, does not represent "the South," and that each State in "the South" will act separately within Constitutional limits, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, for what she deems to be for the best interest of her people.

As a Georgian and a national Republican, I protest against the assumption that this State has unjust or undue representation in Congress. All the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment are complied with in Georgia. The small vote cast in Congressional districts here, as compared with Iowa, is not evidence of either disfranchisement or unfairness. Under our system the active contest is in the primary election which decides who shall be the candidate. That issue having been determined, the actual voting in the formal election is without interest, although the ballot-boxes are open to every legal voter, and those who have not participated in the primary election for nomination are at perfect liberty to vote for any other candidate than the nominee. If an opposition candidate of sufficient character and prominence to command confidence should offer, there would no doubt be an active canvass and a large vote polled.

If a small vote indicates the great outrage upon representative government suggested by Mr. Wise, why does not Congress investigate and report the facts? No one will dispute the right of the House to judge of the election of its own members. It is well for your readers to remember that the enlarged representation in Congress, based upon black enfranchisement, was not of "the South's" seeking. It is safe to say that this increase was not by the acceptance of our white voters. The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by the South because under the Republican Congressional reconstruction scheme the negroes were permitted to vote, while a large and influential element of white people—those who held any office before the war and aided the Confederacy—were prohibited from voting. If the acceptance or rejection of this additional representation, based upon negro enfranchisement, had been decided by our white voters, it would have been rejected.

The duties and the dangers of the franchise were thrust upon the negro by the national Republican party. That party has not had the courage to maintain the logical consequence of its own legislation. It has thrown upon "the South" the burden of fitting our late slaves, by education and training, for the high and sacred duties of the franchise. We have accomplished in this direction, within the thirty years that have elapsed, far more than was believed possible in 1870. Not one dollar of the cost of this necessary preparation has come from the national Treasury, by and from which every cent should have been paid.

When the verdict is being made, give the South credit for what she has accomplished under adverse conditions. There is no recorded history of advance by any people from slavery or serfdom that will compare with the progress made by the colored people of the South during their thirty-five years of freedom and citizenship. If the recent franchise legislation in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment, let Congress wipe it out under the authority granted to it by that amendment. But do not hold the South guilty of unlawful representation, or ask us to voluntarily abandon what has been forced upon us.

When any State shall violate the provisions of the United States Constitution do not indulge in fault-finding or threats against the South. Apply the legal remedy. Ex-Confederates are law-abiding. When we gave our paroles at Appomattox and at Greensboro we agreed, among other

things, to "obey the laws in force where we resided," and we meant it. We have kept our parole.

Rufus B. Bullock

ATLANTA, GA., May 29th, 1900.

Our Artists in China.

SYDNEY ADAMSON, whose graphic pictures of the Philippine war in LESLIE'S WEEKLY have attracted widespread attention, has been directed by cable to proceed from Manila to the centre of the disturbance in China, and by the time this is published he will have arrived at the scene of hostilities and be already transmitting his sketches and photographs to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. His efforts will be supplemented by those of the distinguished Oriental writer, traveler, and scholar, Mr. R. van Bergen who is now en route to China, and whose long experience in the Orient entitles his judgment of conditions in the disturbed section to special consideration. These two gentlemen will specially represent LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and our readers may be assured that they will have the benefit of the best service secured by any illustrated publication. Meanwhile, our staff correspondents and artists in the Philippines, in South Africa, and all other centres of special interest, will continue their labors and contribute their part to the maintenance of the high reputation for accurate pictorial and descriptive work so long maintained by the oldest illustrated weekly in the United States.

A Good Thing for China.

HAD not the present outbreak in North China drawn the attention of the world to the condition of affairs at Peking the intrigues of Russia might have gone on indefinitely until the pall which for centuries has hung over the Slav would have enveloped China also. The chief motive of the Boxer raid from Shantung has undoubtedly been the hope of rich plunder in the wealthy province surrounding the capital, but the political motive, so far as it exists, has been supplied by those who were agents of Russia.

It was no mere coincidence that the Russian fleet of nine vessels bearing 11,000 troops appeared off Taku the very day of the incendiary outbreak in Tien-Tsin. It merely showed her complete knowledge of the situation and her magnificent readiness. The happy landing of American marines only twenty-four hours earlier is probably all that prevented the consummation of plans long perfected. The present condition is largely the result of the weakness displayed by the commercial Powers in their past dealings with the Chinese situation. Several opportunities for accomplishing much for China have been lost through their mutual jealousies.

A great opportunity was lost by the withdrawal of the troops after the French and English war in 1860, and another by not retaining the guards and forcing reforms after the Japanese war. In each instance the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Peking was believed by the Chinese to be due to fear, and simply increased their natural conceit while it strengthened the influence of those reactionary ministers who had reached power and high position through their devotion to ancient methods and traditional Chinese policies.

But with the complete unmasking of Russian designs the Powers will not make this mistake again. The troops that have just forced their way to Peking are there this time to stay. Americans fail to understand the Chinese. They are one of the greatest races of the world; intellectually they are the peers of any; morally they have reached a high plane. Their classic literature does not contain a single line that one would hesitate to read before his family, and that is more than can be said for the literature of any other people.

Before the reactionary movement instigated by Russia, the reform party in China was most powerful, having for its leader the Emperor himself. This party, including as it does the ablest young men of the empire, though many are now in exile, would yet have accomplished its reformation without foreign aid; but now that foreign occupation of Peking insures their safety they will hasten back to their self-appointed tasks undeterred by any fear that they will lose their heads. The Empress will be shorn of her power; the conservative ministry be deposed, and a few of the most guilty old mandarins notably the viceroy of Shansi, will be beheaded.

With their political support gone the Boxers will melt away as rapidly as they have grown, each member hoping only that he may escape in safety with his plunder. Should they be followed and allowed to escape only with their lives, it would be the last of such demonstrations. The heavy indemnity which will be levied on all who have lent aid or comfort to the present movement will be an object-lesson to any who may feel inclined to start a similar movement in the future. The cause of Christian missions, far from being hindered, will have been greatly advanced, for the indemnities will, in most cases, place the missions in far better condition than they were before, while the natives will be profoundly impressed by the forces called for their protection.

The rapid rebuilding of the railroad lines destroyed will be more impressive than their original construction, and prove a great incentive to further development. The present trouble will mark the turning point of Chinese history. In compelling the concerted action of the Powers it will force an understanding insuring the integrity of the empire, and with the restoration to power and influence of the reform party, it will prove to have been the best thing that could have happened for China.

The Plain Truth About the Republican Convention.

SEFKERS after ill omens at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia pointed out that it was held under thirteen flag-draped arches, under thirteen skylights, and with thirteen

great square timber supports on each side of the centre. Thirteen may be an unlucky number for some persons, but the Republican delegates evidently had no superstitions regarding it. An innovation was the profuse decoration of the speaker's platform with flowers, making it look like a church pulpit on a children's Sunday. Another innovation was the projection of the speaker's platform almost into the centre of the hall, a good deal like Spurgeon's pulpit in his famous London Tabernacle.

The attendance never amounted to a crush until the closing day, when the nominations were made. The building is said to seat 20,000 persons. On the opening day it did not contain 15,000. The feature of that day was Chairman Hanna's opening address. The cartoonists have grossly perverted Senator Hanna's features. He has a plain but cheerful and earnest face, and his language is equally plain and pleasant. He was thoroughly heard in every part of the hall, and his speech was a gem of business-like statement. Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman, was not heard as well. Wolcott is not unhand some, despite his heavy lips and cushioned cheeks. He is well built physically, is always well dressed, and his speech had evidently been committed to memory. It was full of pleasant cadences, but was altogether too long, as Hanna's was too short. The latter was crisp and clear; the former ringing and rhetorical.

Hanna's mention of President McKinley brought out the first real earnest applause, but it was not nearly as hearty and prolonged as that which greeted the same name at the Republican National Convention four years ago. Wolcott's speech was an hour and a quarter long, and every old campaigner noticed the conspicuous absence from it of the practical and pointed dinner-pail argument for protection that always profoundly impresses the masses. It was difficult to supply its place and arouse the old-time enthusiasm by arguments for expansion and praises of the administration. Wolcott is built like Bourke Cockran, but he is not gifted with the latter's Irish wit and eloquence, and only touched the heart of his audience when he came to his superb peroration. It was a legal argument that will read better than it sounded. On Wednesday the speech of the permanent presiding officer, Senator Lodge, was awaited with expectation. Slender, well-proportioned, easy in manner and in speech, Lodge gave a scholarly recapitulation of Republican achievements and alleged Democratic shortcomings. It was a recitation of cold facts in an unimpassioned way.

It took the convention just two hours to nominate President McKinley, and just an hour and a quarter to nominate Roosevelt, after the delegates had entered upon this line of business on Thursday, the closing day. Not in the twenty years during which I have been attending the national conventions of both parties have I seen the work done more expeditiously and in a more uneventful way. The convention met at 10:30 on Thursday, and at 2:15 it had adjourned *sine die*. The speeches were disappointing. Senator Foraker spoke for only fifteen minutes, and when he placed McKinley in nomination there was a momentary burst of applause, which would have died away had not Senator Hanna and others on the platform begun to wave their flags, thus calling out the California delegates with their tri-colored pampas plumes, and the standard-bearers from the various States and Territories. Meanwhile the band was doing its best to add to the enthusiasm, which gradually increased until, like a roar of thunder, it swept across the vast assemblage. It was tumultuous, but not frenzied, as at the time of the first nomination of McKinley, when the applause was the victorious battle-cry of an exultant army at the moment of its great victory.

The excitement after Foraker's address continued just twelve minutes, and was renewed when Governor Roosevelt began his second speech. His talk was plain, vigorous, and practical, and he had a very hearty reception. Congressman Bingham, of Philadelphia, who followed him, had a voice like an auctioneer, that could be felt but not heard. He spoke six minutes, which was at least five minutes too long. John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, made a logical but not inspiring second speech, and was followed by George A. Knight, of California, who delivered a stump speech of the rip-roaring, Sierra Nevada style, full of "undying glory" and "starry liberty" and "My fellow-citizens!" His strong voice and catchy phrases filled the hall, caught the crowd, and held it well for a quarter of an hour, when the impatient audience began to call for a "vote." It became still more impatient over the husky, badly-delivered second speech of Governor Mount, of Indiana, and finally tried to drown his voice by applause. Amid renewed cries of "Vote!" the call of the roll of the States and Territories began, the Hawaiian delegates being the only ones that were roundly cheered.

All was expectation when Roosevelt's nomination was in order. Lafayette Young, a gifted journalist and speaker, of Des Moines, Ia., and the chief advocate of Mr. Dolliver for the Vice-Presidency, withdrew the latter's name to present Governor Roosevelt's, and made an admirable effort. It was almost spoiled because the crowd was too impatient to listen. Another outburst, lasting five minutes, a sort of rush of blood to the head, followed the naming of Roosevelt. Then came the seconding. Michael J. Murray, of Massachusetts, in a pleasing voice, delivered a clear, deliberate, unimpassioned three-minute speech. James M. Ashton, of Washington, a slender, wiry man, spoke also, but the perspiring audience was not tolerant, and his words did not reach far beyond the platform. He was thoughtful enough to stop when he realized the situation, at the close of five minutes. Then came the magic cry of "Depew! Depew!" and one of the most noteworthy incidents of the convention occurred. The audience, which had shown its impatience to most of the speakers, fairly pushed Depew up to the platform and honored him with profound attention. His first word captured the vast assemblage, and when he attempted to close he was greeted with vociferous shouts of "Go on! Go on!" He was the only speaker during all the proceedings who received this emphatic compliment. His little speech was captivating, polished, logical, and convincing, and it again demonstrated that Senator Depew is foremost among American orators. J. A. S.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

The candidates named by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia will undoubtedly receive the united and



MRS. J. B. WEST, THE WOMAN DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

enthusiastic support of all true and loyal Republican women, and none the less so from the fact that one of their number had a voice and a vote in the convention. The woman who enjoyed this honorable and unique distinction was Mrs. J. B. West, of Lewiston, Idaho. Mrs. West is a native of Cog Hill, Tenn., her maiden name being Miss Susie M. Henderson. She was graduated at the age of nineteen at the Grant Memorial University at Athens, in that State. In 1888 Miss Henderson married Mr. J. B. West, of Asheville, N. C., a rising young lawyer. In 1898 Mr. West was appointed register of the United States land-office at Lewiston, Idaho, where they now reside. Mrs. West's father was a Union soldier during the Civil War, and she has always been an ardent Republican and a persistent worker for the party. On April 28th of the present year Mrs. West was elected a delegate from Lewiston to the Nez Percé County Republican convention, which met in May, and from that body was sent to the State convention, where she was unanimously elected an alternate to the national gathering at Philadelphia. In the coming campaign Mrs. West will be one of the leaders in the Republican canvass in Idaho.

—Ohio has a reputation for furnishing presidents, not only for the nation, but also for railroads and large corporations.



GEORGE W. STEVENS, THE PRESIDENT OF A GREAT RAILWAY.

Among the railroad presidents from the Buckeye State none has come into more prominence lately than Mr. George W. Stevens, the chief executive of the powerful Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system. Mr. Stevens was born in Utica, O., June 29th, 1851, and in 1864 started as a messenger-boy in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and from that time his progress has been sure and steady, he having filled places of trust and responsibility with several large railway corporations, finally leading up to the president's office, which he now occupies. He has kept pace with the march of improvement and invention, and the superiority of the passenger and freight service of his company and its general equipment and management stand as monuments to his thoroughness and executive ability. Strict integrity, with strong personal magnetism, give him a power of control possessed by few men. He is admired and esteemed by the thousands of the employees of his road, their strong sense of loyalty making them on the alert to anticipate every wish and order of their chief. Mr. Stevens's success should be an incentive to every young American. "Work will win the battle." This has been the motto of Mr. Stevens, and he felt that "there was always room at the top."

—It must have required a great deal of both physical and moral courage for Judge Robert Grant, of Boston, to write and send forth his latest book, "Unleavened Bread," since it is a marked satire on the "new woman" and the women's-club movement of the day. But the author of this firebrand of a book is a man who has the courage of his convictions, and as he is evidently not in sympathy with the "new woman," he does not hesitate to say so. Judge Robert Grant is judge of the probate court in Boston, and as he is but fifty years old he may be regarded as one of the younger writers of the day. He was certainly quite a young man when he wrote "Little Tin Gods on



JUDGE ROBERT GRANT, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR.

Wheels," twenty years ago, and at about the same time he wrote "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl." Six years later he wrote "The Knave of Hearts," and then "An Average Man." From that time to this he has been regarded as one of the cleverest of the younger generation of writers. Robert Grant was born in Boston, and he is a Harvard man. The gods have been kind to him, and he has known little of hardship or of struggle. Born of well-to-do parents, and successful from his start as a lawyer and a writer, he has known nothing of the

"hard sledding" that many other literary men have known. He has recently moved into a very handsome new house of his own in Boston's elegant and exclusive Back Bay district. Four rollicking young sons add life and merriment to his home, over which his English wife presides with true English grace and hospitality. Unlike most writers, Robert Grant cares so little for his environment when writing that he can sit down at a table in the public library and write a chapter or a part of a chapter of one of his books, heedless of all that is going on around him. Given a pencil and a pad of paper, and he is indifferent to his surroundings when he is in the mood for writing. He is a great sportsman, and so much of a club-man that one wonders why he should bear any antipathy toward the club-woman.

—The announcement recently made that Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States, has located at Bellows Falls, Vt., in order to escape the heavy burden of taxation imposed in other places, has again called attention to this remarkable personage. It is stated that she will be taxed only on an estate of \$30,000 in Bellows Falls, while her property is estimated by some to be worth \$30,000,000. Because of her vast wealth, her unique personality, and a decided penchant for litigation of various kinds, Mrs. Green has often loomed up before the public eye in recent years, and at times has been the most-talked-of



HETTY GREEN'S POPULAR SON.

woman in America. Mrs. Green is one among the many who think that the laws of this country generally are not as favorable as they should be for women, and particularly for those who hold property, and being herself a person of great courage, independence, and determination, she has naturally resented at times what she believes to be an invasion of her rights. Mrs.



MRS. HETTY GREEN AND DAUGHTER. Copyright, 1899, by Van der Weyde.

Green has a son, Mr. E. H. R. Green, who inherits his mother's energy and business ability. He is president and general manager of the Texas Midland Railroad, with headquarters at Terrell, in that State. He has a fine reputation as an executive official. Her only daughter, Miss Sylvia, is an accomplished young woman and the mother's favorite companion.

—The first delegation ever sent from one of Uncle Sam's insular possessions to a national convention attracted a great deal of attention, for they stand for something entirely unique in the history of the nation. As the islands were not a part of this country at the time the call for the convention was issued, no provision was made for representation from Hawaii, but the Republicans of the islands, in convention assembled on May 31st, chose four delegates and four alternates. Samuel Parker, A. Noa Kekoikai, B. F. Dillingham, and W. R. Castle were the four delegates named, and the alternates were C. B. Wilson, Henry Waterhouse, R. R. Rycroft, and C. P. Iaukea. All but the last-named are now in this country. As a Territory is usually entitled to but two delegates, the Hawaiians decided upon Parker and Kekoikai. Samuel Parker, the chairman of the delegation, is three-fourths Hawaiian, one of the wealthiest and most prominent, and admittedly the handsomest man on the islands. He is the owner of an immense cattle-ranch on the island of Hawaii, and is a staunch royalist. He is forty-seven years of age, was a member of the House of Nobles under Kalakaua, and a member of the Cabinet at the time Queen Liliuokalani was deposed. A. N. Kekoikai is also a native Hawaiian, thirty-nine years of age, and an attorney practicing in Honolulu. He was district and circuit judge for Maui under Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, and is also a staunch lover of the former reigning house. B. F. Dillingham is an American, the originator and president of the Oahu Railway, and the

promoter of a number of successful plantations. He was a revolutionist in 1893. W. R. Castle is a member of one of the original missionary families. He is, of course, immensely wealthy. He was attorney-general under Kalakaua, and has been a member of the Hawaiian Legislature (under the repub-



HAWAII'S FIRST DELEGATES TO A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

lic) several times. He was one of the citizens' committee of thirteen which deposed Liliuokalani. The four alternates are also men of prominence and importance.

—Benjamin F. Keith, the president of the new association of vaudeville managers recently organized in Buffalo, created a sensation when he announced the gift of his beautiful Providence theatre to his business manager, Edward F. Albee, in consideration of faithful services during the past sixteen years. The theatre is valued at \$100,000, and is given outright, without conditions. Mr. Albee is recognized as one of the cleverest amusement managers in the country. His value as such impressed Mr. Keith some years ago when he secured his services.

Mr. Keith was then a struggling showman in Boston, but to-day is one of the most aggressive and successful amusement men in the United States. Notwithstanding his recent good fortune, Mr. Albee will continue in Mr. Keith's employ. Mr. Keith finds time to devote to many quasi-public questions affecting the city of Boston, his most notable achievement being the defeat of the scheme to re-lay the surface-car tracks on that part of Tremont Street, Boston, where his theatre stands. The matter was referred to the people at the last city election, and the people voted his way two to one.

—Whether or no it may be regarded as a badge of distinction to carry about a physiognomy precisely like that of the sturdy



MR. JOHN MUTCH, THE LIVING DOUBLE OF PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

Photograph by Forrest & Sons, Pontypridd.

President Krüger of the Transvaal, it is not our province to discuss. We would simply call attention here to the remarkable fact that Mr. John Mutch, a citizen of Pontypridd, Wales, bears such a resemblance in a striking degree. Mr. Mutch is a Scotchman by birth and a collier by profession, a hard-working, honest man, and his extraordinary likeness to the President of the late South African republic is a matter he cannot help even if he would. In a letter on the subject he declares that he does not allow the resemblance to trouble him very much, "seeing that I have just completed my sixtieth year." Which shows that Mr. Mutch also "takes after" Oom Paul in being possessed with a fund of robust common sense.

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RUINS OF THE HOBOKEN PIERS, FROM WHICH THOUSANDS HAVE DEPARTED WEEKLY FOR FOREIGN LANDS.



THE BURNING WAREHOUSES FRONTING ON RIVER STREET, HOBOKEN.



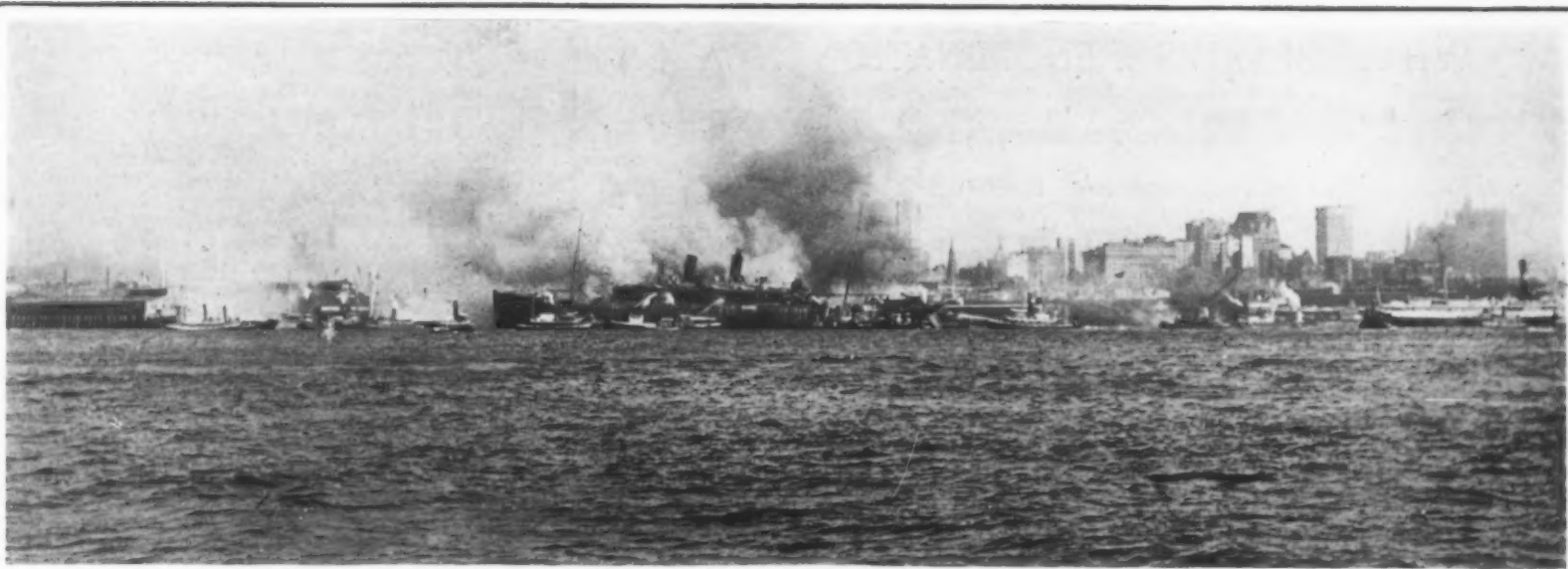
A BURNING WAREHOUSE JUST AFTER THE WALL HAD FALLEN.



VIEW OF THE RIVER FRONT RAVAGED BY THE FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

THE RUIN WROUGHT BY THE FIRE-FIEND AT HOBOKEN.

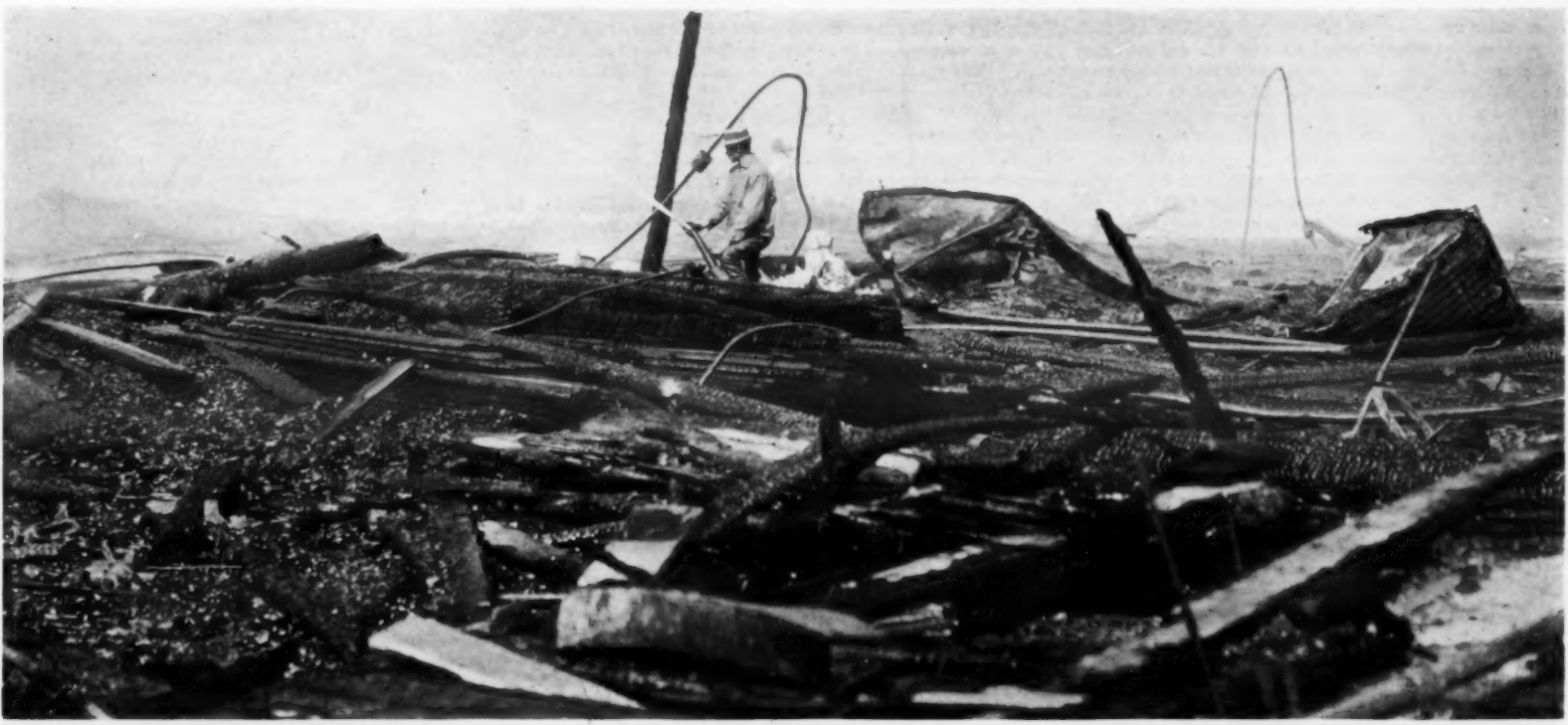
THE SMOKING WRECKAGE OF PIERS AND WAREHOUSES, ALL THAT IS LEFT OF A FAMOUS AND POPULAR SHIPPING CENTRE.



SHIPS BEING TOWED FROM THEIR PIERS, A FLOATING MASS OF FLAMES.



VIEW OF THE "BREMEN" HEELED OVER ON THE WEEHAWKEN FLATS.



PLAYING HOSE UPON THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF SHIPS AND PIERS.

A WHOLE HARBOR ABLAZE.

THREE GREAT OCEAN LINERS AND TWENTY-THREE SMALLER CRAFT GO UP IN FLAMES—THE RIVER COVERED WITH BURNING WRECKAGE.

WHAT BRYAN'S RENOMINATION MEANS.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUDDEN RISE TO PARTY LEADERSHIP AND THE REASONS WHY HE HOPES TO WIN THIS YEAR.

THE renomination of William J. Bryan is a notable honor to a remarkable man. This will be the judgment of every intelligent American who examines Mr. Bryan's career in the light of history, and who emancipates himself from all prejudices for or against the candidate and the great party which twice in succession has made him its leader.

Mr. Bryan entered his party's national convention of 1896 as a member of a contesting delegation. As tested by the standards of his organization which prevailed along to that time, he was marked with the taint of partisan heterodoxy. The idea for which he stood—the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio which would have made the intrinsic value of a silver dollar half that of the gold dollar, and which, consequently, as a large majority of the people of the country believed, and believe still, would drive gold out of circulation, precipitate the country to the silver basis, and disastrously disturb all values—would, if sanctioned by the convention, make a break with the traditions of a hundred years of Democratic history.

Moreover, presented to the same convention were the names of older and (as judged by the canons of that day) greater soldiers of the silver cause. Richard P. Bland, the pioneer of the silver-coinage movement in Congress, was urged by a large element of his party for the Presidential nomination. Another faction favored Horace Boies, also a silver champion, who had carried the Republican stronghold of Iowa for Governor, and who had made an efficient and popular official. Senator Joseph S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, a veteran fighter on the silver side in both branches of Congress, had some powerful friends in the convention, and received many votes for the nomination. Yet this contesting delegate, who was admitted to a seat by the favor of the convention, but whose name was new to a majority of the delegates at the time, defeated, through the magic of a speech which put the feelings of his hearers into burning phrase, men who had been leaders of his cause long before his name was heard of outside the ward in which he lived, and carried off the convention's prize.

Other men than Mr. Bryan, whose names were not previously coupled with the candidacy, were nominated for President. Nobody thought of Polk or Pierce in connection with the nomination at the time the Democratic conventions of 1844 and 1852, respectively, met. Garfield entered the Republican convention of 1880 as the leader of the Sherman forces, and his speech in favor of the nomination of the man who, while in the Senate, was the leader of the element which passed the gold resumption law of 1875, and who, as Secretary of the Treasury, had put that act in operation in 1879, compares well with Choate's for Webster in the Whig convention of 1852, with Ingersoll's for Blaine in 1876, and with Conkling's for Grant in 1880, in eloquence and power. This speech did much to nominate Garfield, though probably neither he himself nor anybody else at that time thought of him as a Presidential possibility in that convention.

Polk, Pierce, and Garfield, however, had served much longer in public station than the four years in which Mr. Bryan was in the House of Representatives. Polk had been Governor of his State as well as speaker of the House in Washington. Pierce served in both branches of Congress. Garfield was one of the foremost men in the Congresses of his day. Both Pierce and Garfield, too, had military reputations.

Taylor and Grant never served in political office at all until they entered the White House, but each had been the foremost of his country's soldiers of his time. Their record as soldiers gained the Presidency for Jackson and William Henry Harrison, but each of these had a long service in political station before their nomination for President.

The nominations of Hayes and Benjamin Harrison created a little surprise when they occurred, but the names of both had been coupled with the candidacy before the conventions met which put them up; each had been longer in public life than Bryan; each had a military record, although this did not figure with much prominence in the campaigns in which they were elected; and Hayes, in 1875, when he was chosen Governor of Ohio, had led a canvass in which the cause of greenbackism throughout the West had met with a reverse, and this attracted to him the whole country's attention.

The rise of Grover Cleveland was swift, but he, first as mayor of Buffalo and then as Governor of New York, had been conspicuously identified with certain political reforms which began to appeal with especial force to a large and constantly growing element of both the great parties. Garfield's assassination in 1881 by the disappointed and crack-brained Guitau aroused a demand to "take the offices out of politics," which placed the civil-service law of 1883 upon the national statute-book and put a faction of the Republicans in 1884 in revolt against Blaine, who was believed to be unfavorable toward the reform. Cleveland was a reformer. The anti-Blaine Republicans liked Cleveland. He had the prestige of a plurality of 193,000 votes for Governor of New York in 1882 over the machine-made though personally clean-handed and popular candidate, Secretary of the Treasury Folger, the Republican nominee for Governor that year. These circumstances gave Cleveland a strength which, despite the distrust of the politicians of his party toward him, gave him the nomination in 1884 and the election.

But Mr. Bryan had no military glory, nor was his name, at the time the convention of 1896 met, connected conspicuously with any great reform or cause, for he had made no record during his short service in Congress which could single him out from the roll of ordinary members on the silver side. What, then, was the secret of Mr. Bryan's power over his party? It was this: In his speech to the convention he gave the idea which for years had been struggling for expression in his party more striking expression than had any other of its orators. That party at that time had done with shuffles and straddles. Bryan despised straddlers and shufflers, and made this fact known promptly to his party. His party declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold"—putting silver

before gold for emphasis—at the sixteen-to-one ratio, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." This meant that compromise and equivocation in that party on that issue was ended. Bryan, like John Quincy Adams, refused to compromise with conscience. He was as aggressive and inexorable as Garrison.

Thus Mr. Bryan's proclivities coincided with his party's new mood. His physical traits, moreover, lent power to his moral attributes. He was as young and audacious as Clay was in 1812 when Clay, the leader of the young Republicans of the United States, coerced the peace-loving President Madison and the rest of the conservative and majority end of the party which Jefferson and Madison founded, into resistance to England's outrages on American commerce and American sailors, and into the adoption of the war policy of the West and South. He was as handsome as Graham, of Claverhouse, as eloquent as Fisher Ames, as magnetic as Blaine.

Fremont, the pathfinder of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, the man who, in the war of 1846-48 against Mexico, aided Stockton and Kearney in adding the Golden State to the sisterhood of American commonwealths and planted the stars and stripes on the verge of the Pacific, and who was more concretely connected in the popular mind than either Kearney or Stockton with that achievement, easily won the nomination in the first convention of the present Republican party. His career was as romantic as an Arabian tale. He was daring, chivalrous, self-reliant, and resourceful, the embodiment of qualities admirably calculated to captivate the fancy of the masses of Americans. Moreover, as he had no partisan antecedents of any importance, he was especially agreeable to the ex-Whigs, ex-Free-Soilers, ex-Abolitionists, ex-Democrats, and other elements who were then fusing themselves into the organization which had adopted the Republican name of Jefferson's original party of a third of a century earlier.

Bryan's dramatic advent as a national leader, when he swept his first convention like one of his locality's tornadoes, made him as picturesque a personality in the new Democracy of 1896 as Fremont was in the new Republicanism of 1856. More fortunate, too, than his prototype, he held this ascendancy in the succeeding canvass.

What are the causes of Mr. Bryan's hold on the affections of his party in 1900, aside from those which gave him the candidacy in 1896? His robust sincerity, which even his partisan enemies have never questioned; his strength as a campaigner, as attested by the fact that, in the most exciting canvass since 1860, and with hundreds of thousands of Democrats supporting Palmer or McKinley, he polled nearly 1,000,000 more votes than Cleveland gained in his tidal-wave campaign four years earlier; and the belief of his party, rank and file, that he is, on the whole, the best exponent of his party's position on the issues of the finances, trusts, and anti-imperialism.

Upon what does Mr. Bryan's party base its hope of carrying the country in 1900? Upon analogy, upon chance, and upon a belief that its cause is inherently strong with the people.

In every election for President in which the same candidates confronted each other twice in succession the nominee who was beaten in the first instance won in the second. Jefferson, who was defeated by John Adams in 1796, defeated Adams in 1800. Jackson, who was left behind by John Quincy Adams in the contest which went to the House of Representatives in 1824, was far ahead of Adams in the electoral college in 1828. William Henry Harrison, who was easily beaten by Van Buren in 1836, just as easily defeated Van Buren in 1840. Cleveland, who was sixty-five in the minority in the electoral college of 1888 in the contest against Benjamin Harrison, had a majority of more than double that figure, or 132, over Harrison in 1892. New York and Indiana have been swinging alternately from one party to the other in successive canvasses for more than a quarter of a century, and both were carried by the Republicans in 1896. Four years of power for each party has been the rule for several successive Presidential terms, and it is the Democracy's "turn" to win in 1900.

These considerations of analogy and similitude have doubtless impressed themselves on the minds of the Democratic leaders. Now for the hopes based upon chance.

The panic of 1837, which began a few weeks after Van Buren entered power, was one of the causes of his defeat in 1840. That of 1873, in the Republican period, helped to reduce the Republican majority in the electoral college in 1876 to one. The monetary convulsion of 1893, which started about a month after Cleveland went to the White House a second time, helped to roll up the majority which was cast against his party in 1896. The Homestead strike in the summer of 1892, in which many persons were killed and much property destroyed, in the last year of Harrison's service, was one of the reasons for the Republican "apathy" which was noticed in that campaign, and for the Republican defeat which came at the polls. A panic is decidedly improbable this year, but labor troubles and crop failures are always among the possibilities, and any sort of a calamity invariably hits the party in power.

All of these reasons, coupled with the conviction which is doubtless honestly entertained that their policy will, upon presentation, appeal with force to the majority of the people, together with the fact that it is the American practice for each side to make an active fight in every election, whatever the chances may seem to be, explain the hope of Mr. Bryan and his supporters that they will carry the country in 1900.

CHARLES M. HARVEY.

Rat-a-tat-tat.

A FOURTH-OF-JULY SILHOUETTE.

JAMIE MARCHED to the war with his drum.

How like a vision it all came back to the old man standing there with his arms folded upon the topmost rail, his eyes gazing through the mist of tears upon the glorious sunset. In his ears

the boom of the cannons from the river town, scarce a mile below, had sounded from early sunrise. In the morning, when he stroked the side of old Brindle, she turned her gentle eyes upon him as he murmured in a soft, low tone:

"If he was here to-day he would be glad, and the gayest among the gay. He loved the noise and fun and frolic of it all. He would be in the front of the parade, and he'd drum them all to joy—if he was here to-day—my Jamie!" And so he murmured on in soft tones as he fed and tended the stock. Ah! There was a heart in the modest country cottage where the roses bloomed that was as sore as his; there were ears that heard the booming of the cannons; there were tears there, too, that fell softly upon the thin, trembling hands as they did their work. In the doorway many a time that day a form came and leaned against the post. There was a light in the blue eyes of the old mother born of the tears of sorrow; and the heart that beat beneath the calico gown fluttered with the tremulousness of pain as the lips formed the words which had dropped from them over and over again:

"If he was here to-day how bright his boyish face would glow; how his dear eyes would wander from the faces of friends to the flag upon the pole. He died for it. Bless our boy! But if he were here to-day—only here to-day!"

And then she would go back to her work, and, softly whisper:

"Jamie, Jamie, Jamie."

And now the shadows have fallen and the sky is begemmed with the glimmer of the stars. The two sit in the darkness, near together, but no words fall from their lips to disturb the silence. Occasionally a rocket sent up from the river town shoots like a meteor through the darkness and disappears in a shower of glittering glory. Again and again the starry heavens are lighted by the swiftly-ascending rockets. And then the old man speaks in a soft, low tone:

"Jamie liked it all, Mary; he always was the foremost in such things—"

"Hush, John! Jamie is dead—bless him. The letter that came from Manila said so."

"Yes. Oh! if Jamie was here—"

"Rat-tat-rat-tat-tat-tat!" came the sound of a drum out of the gloom.

The hands of the two old people clasped as they rose from their chairs.

Again a rocket darted high into the dark vault of night. As it broke into golden rain they peered from the window. There, there in the quivering light, marching like a hero straight for the old familiar gate, came the form of a drummer-boy.

"Rat-tat-rat-tat-tat-tat-tat!" beat the drum until their boy fell into the outstretched arms of the dear ones who deemed him dead; and it had all been a mistake, for Jamie came home under the rain of the rockets that Fourth-of-July night.

H. S. KELLER.

A Voice from the Trenches—July 4th, 1900.

HERE in the steaming trenches,

In the town of Dagupan,

In a tunic of tattered khaki

And a coat of tropic tan,

Weary with midnight marches,

Fevered and weak and ill,

I see it shining before me—

The sword of Bunker Hill.

They are burning a lot of powder

Way off in the States to-day;

Rockets and Roman candles

Are dropping their fiery spray;

But here, with the bolo-hunters

And bullets whistling shrill,

We are close to its sacred glory—

The sword of Bunker Hill.

I hear the call of the bugle,

The roll of the drummer's sticks,

And my soldier-blood goes dancing

To the tune of "seventy-six."

With the strength of its steel immortal

I feel my pulses thrill,

Columbia's blade of freedom,

The sword of Bunker Hill.

When the Maxims hold their thunder

And the Mausers cease to rain

We seek for our fallen comrades

In jungle and field of cane,

And over their bleeding bosoms

And faces white and chill

We see in its silver splendor

The sword of Bunker Hill.

Wrought in the heat of battle,

Forged by the lightning's breath,

Unsheathed by patriot heroes

For liberty or death.

God of the nation keep it

Bright and untarnished still,

To guard the flag of our fathers—

The sword of Bunker Hill!

MINNA IRVING.

"Leslie's Weekly" for One Dollar.

It is the purpose of "Leslie's Weekly" throughout the Presidential campaign to faithfully and impartially illustrate the leading campaign events, dealing justly with all the political parties, their candidates and leaders. In this matter, as in all others, "Leslie's Weekly" will be absolutely fair to both sides. The exciting days of the campaign are upon us. Every American citizen is interested in the contest, which promises to be sharp, close, and interesting. Illustrations will alone fairly portray the sparkle, the life, and the acrimony of the great contest for the control of the national administration. So that all may have an opportunity to enjoy the quadrennial excitement of the American people, we offer to send "Leslie's Weekly" during the campaign period of four months for one dollar. This is a special offer, which the public will appreciate.

The Change in Manila.

THE OLD GOVERNOR AND THE NEW—THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL OTIS.

(Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

MANILA, May 5th, 1900.—The United States army transport *Meade* lay with her steam up, waiting. Looking over her starboard rail were several groups of officers; and others with the easy comfort of men homeward bound lounged in the long deck-chairs and glanced lazily at their books, or looked away to the steeples and spires of Manila and dreamed of the strange things they had seen beyond the blue mountains. No one spoke much; it was too hot. The white sunlight glared on the awnings and glanced fiercely from the water. Some one had glasses and scanned the shipping, wondering when the general's launch would come. Dozens of mail-bags were slowly swung up the side from an old bulk just towed out; occasionally a launch arrived and some one of no importance came on board.

But in Manila good-byes and hand-shakes were spoken and given, a last look at a favorite corner, and then to the launch. Down the Pasig amid the native *cascades*, where the Filipino women stood with their children, or lazily dabbled dirty clothes in the muddy water, past the bridges that lead to those old moss-grown walls which guard the streets of Manila, the ancient city, and on ward to the bay, passed the general's launch. The old palace shook as the guns rolled out farewell to the late Governor-General. On the *Meade* the captain went to the gangway and had the launches cleared away. When the last gun of the salute had died away in echoes over the bay a little fleet of launches came nearer, glittering white on the blue water, the *Louise* with her distinguished burden in the lead. As she slowed up I saw General Otis standing, and near him General MacArthur and General Bates. The generals came on board followed by their staffs, welcomed by the captain of the *Meade*.

An informal audience was then given to those who had come to bid the general good-bye. General Otis looked well and chatted pleasantly with all his friends. Several Filipino members of the Supreme Court were among those paying their last respects to the departing general, among them the noted D. Manuel Araullo. Then Major-General MacArthur, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, shook hands with Major-General Otis and, accompanied by his party, returned to the launch.

As the *Louise* swung out clear of the *Meade* General Otis leaned over the rail, took off his cap and smiled as the launch steamed away. General MacArthur chatted a little with General Bates and some newspaper men on the launch and borrowed a cigarette from Lieutenant Kenley, one of his aids. Kenley is useful for other things besides cigarettes; he fought his pieces in a hail of lead at Zapoti Bridge when the dead men lay on the road and under his guns. As the launch glided by the old walls of Manila, General MacArthur spoke of the beauty of the old place and how perfect are these specimens of ancient fortresses, adding, "And the first thing we do on getting them is to talk of pulling them down to fill up the moat, or make way for new buildings; but," he added, "it won't happen so long as I have anything to say in the matter." It reminded me of the beautiful old gateway in the city walls, and of one that I intended to paint. The rich, deep greens of the moss amid the brown and gray of ages made a dull framework for the sunlit street seen through the archway. One day I went home feeling very faint and tired. The gateway had been whitewashed! But that was before General MacArthur's time.

Musing as we sailed up the river, the Governor spoke of the people and of the things which he thought they would do when the fighting was over. He spoke of them as a sensuous people, a land of lotus-eaters, and said that the strains of music would never cease. As the launch neared the landing-place at his future home he said: "There is one thing which we Americans must remember: that these are our people, and we must back them against all other peoples in the East."

SYDNEY ADAMSON.

The Insurance of Children.

A BRANCH OF THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WHICH HAS HAD REMARKABLE GROWTH.

CHILDREN are insured in this country with industrial companies in the same manner as adult members of the family. They are insured as members of the family for the purpose of providing, in return for a weekly premium of either five or ten cents, for a respectable burial at death, and for the expenses of the last illness. The average premium at which children are insured is six cents, while the average amount paid at death of children under ten years of age is about \$30.00. This amount is barely sufficient to meet the expenses of burial in the large cities.

The youngest age at which a child is insured is two next birthday, and at this age, in return for a five-cent premium, the companies will pay \$8.00 if the child dies during the first three months of policy duration; \$10.00 if the child has been insured more than three months, but less than six months; \$12 if the child has been insured more than six, but less than nine months, and \$15 if the child has been insured more than nine months, but less than one year. At the age of three years the amount which is paid after a policy has been one year in force is \$17.00; at age four, \$20.00; at age five, \$24.00, increasing gradually until age ten is reached, when the amount payable at death, in return for a five-cent premium is \$120. In other words, the amounts gradually increase, although the premiums remain the same.

The amounts for which children can be insured are limited by law and by the practice of the companies to a ten-cent weekly premium, but, as has been stated, the average premium is about six cents. There has never been evidence of any tendency on the part of the people to speculate in insurance on the lives of children, and there has never been, in the entire history of industrial insurance in this country, an authentic case of child-murder for insurance money.

Recently a case was tried in New York, in which the mother was accused of having cruelly abused two of her five step-children. The child who it was claimed had been most cruelly treated

was not insured at all, while another child was insured for five cents for the sum of \$10.00. In this case the father and mother of the child were also insured, and a thorough investigation proved emphatically that the insurance of the child had absolutely nothing to do with the asserted abuse or cruel treatment.

There have been attempts at adverse legislation, or efforts to prohibit the insurance of children under a certain age. Such attempts have, as a rule, been promoted by agitators interested in the passage of such laws; but all attempts in this direction have been unsuccessful, except in the State of Colorado, where a law was passed in 1893 prohibiting the insurance of children under ten years of age. At the time the law was passed the business was practically unknown in Colorado, and the law would have been repealed by the last State Legislature, but in the rush of business incident to the closing hours of the session it was impracticable to give the measure the required consideration. In Ohio during the last session of the Legislature an attempt was made to prohibit the insurance of children under twelve years of age; but a law to this effect was voted down in the Senate by twenty-four members voting against the measure, while only one member, the author of the bill, voted in favor of its passage.

Industrial insurance, of which the insurance of children is an integral part, has the emphatic indorsement of a large majority of the industrial population of this country. There are at the present time over 10,000,000 industrial policies in force in this country, and of this number at least 2,000,000 are on children under ten years of age. Industrial insurance is a recognized form of life insurance for the masses, not only in this country, but in England, on the continent, and in other parts of the world; and although the history of the business extends over more than fifty years, proof has never been furnished tending to show that the insurance of children is detrimental to public welfare. Much to the contrary, the insurance of children is recognized by the masses as a beneficent form of life insurance, tending largely to educate the child in the principles of insurance, first for small amounts, gradually increasing to large amounts, changed by slight degrees from industrial to intermediate, and finally to ordinary life policies, which are now issued in very large numbers by the leading industrial companies. Opposition to this form of insurance originates with a class of people who have but superficially considered the facts in the case, and those who would like to thoroughly investigate the subject should address the large industrial companies for literature on the subject, which will be furnished free of charge.

F. L. H.

Rapid Transit in Paris.

TIMELY HINTS TO AMERICAN VISITORS TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

To the thousands of Americans who intend to visit Paris this summer the problem of street transportation in that city is one of great importance. How to move comfortably and expeditiously from point to point while sight-seeing, is one of the most pressing needs of the tourist. In view of this fact a few words concerning the various methods of getting about in Paris may not be out of place at this time.

Paris differs greatly from an American city in regard to her street-transit facilities. In New York one has the choice of the elevated, the cable, the trolley, the horse-car, or the 'bus. Paris has practically only the last two, known there as the tram-car and the omnibus. True, there is a railway that makes a complete circuit of the fortifications, and one or two of the tram-car lines are propelled by steam, but these can hardly be counted, as they do not pass through any of the principal streets. New York sacrifices beauty to speed; Paris, speed to beauty. The Parisian prides himself on the handsome appearance of his city, and would much rather wait an hour for a 'bus, if need be, than see his beloved Paris desecrated by the trolley or the elevated railroad.

Omnibuses form the most common method of street travel in Paris, and there are over a thousand of them in use daily. They are all owned by the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, and are divided into thirty-four lines distinguished by the letter of the alphabet running from A to Z and from AB to AT. Some of these 'buses are drawn by two horses and accommodate twenty-six persons, while others hold thirty or forty, and require three horses to draw them. Both kinds are double-deckers, having half their seats inside and half on top, the latter being reached by a spiral stair-case in the rear. Besides the letter of the line, the termini and the principal places passed *en route* are placarded on the sides, and a board indicates the destination toward which the 'bus is proceeding.

The methods employed in taking an omnibus show, perhaps more than anything else, that time is no object with the Parisians. One must go to a bureau or office (and these offices are sometimes quite a distance apart) and ask for a *numéro*, or numbered ticket. Oval pieces of cardboard, having the numbers printed on them in heavy, black type, are issued in rotation to each applicant. When the 'bus arrives the official in charge of the bureau calls off these numbers, and each person, as his number is called, hands back his ticket and takes his place in or on the 'bus. When all the seats are taken the 'bus is declared full and drives off, no one else being allowed to board it. Fares on all lines within the fortifications are the same, six cents inside and three cents outside, without regard to distance. Inside passengers are allowed transfers, called *correspondances*, without extra charge.

Besides the omnibuses there are forty lines of tram cars running on what might be called cross-town lines (if we may use such an expression). Most of these are run in connection with the 'buses, and transfers are interchangeable. Almost all the cars are double-deckers. The fares are the same as those of the omnibus company. All tram-cars and omnibuses run from seven A. M. until midnight. Another method of cheap transportation is by means of the Seine steamboats. There are three lines of these (all, however, belonging to the same company), one running from Charenton to Auteuil, stopping on the left bank of the river; one from Pont d'Austerlitz to Auteuil, stopping on the right bank; and the third from Pont Royal to

Suresnes, also making stops on the right bank. The fares range from two to eight cents, according to distance.

By far the most comfortable method of getting about in Paris is by means of cabs, of which there are 15,000 in daily use. The most common form of the Parisian cab is the *fiacre*, a small open carriage having usually a single back seat, which accommodates two persons. They derive their name from the Hotel de St. Fiacre, where the first station for these coaches was established in 1650. The cab-fare between any two places within the fortifications, for either one or two persons, is thirty cents, with an additional charge of five cents for every article of luggage conveyed outside, and a tip of five cents to the coachman.

Two-seated carriages, accommodating four persons, charge forty cents for the same service, with the same regulations as to baggage and with the same tip to the coachman. If hired by time, two-place cabs cost forty cents per hour, and four-place ones sixty. After midnight these fares are doubled. Five cents an hour is the usual gratuity given the driver. Quite a number of cabs are fitted up with an arrangement on the cyclometer order, which registers on a dial in view of the hirer the distance traveled, the time of day, and the fare due.

FRED GILBERT BLAKESLEE.

Our First Fighters in China.

Of all the regiments in the United States regular service, none has a finer record than the Ninth, which has just been signally honored by being selected as the first regiment ordered to China. Realizing that our troops would stand side by side with the crack soldiery of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and Japan, the War Department cast about for a regiment that would do credit to the army and the nation, so the Ninth was chosen, and by the time this comes before the eyes of the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY a Chinese name may be added to the list of its battles fought and won.

The Ninth dates back to Revolutionary times, and its regimental organization has been preserved intact through every war in which the United States has been a party. It served with marked gallantry throughout the Civil War, and was particularly distinguished in the Indian fighting under Generals Miles and Crook in the West. When the call for the Cuban war came the Ninth marched out of its barracks at Sackett's Harbor, in the northern part of New York State, 1,200 strong, as fine a body of men as ever marched under the stars and stripes. At San Juan Hill the Ninth was in the first line of attack, cut its way to the top of the hill, almost immediately in front of the big block-house, and though a large proportion of its officers and men were killed and wounded, the Ninth was chosen by General Shafter to march first into Santiago, there to raise the American flag and take possession of the city. While the other regiments of Shafter's army were given an opportunity to recuperate, the Ninth went immediately into the hardest kind of duty in Santiago, policing the streets and guarding the town. Our illustration shows all that was left of the regiment when it arrived at Camp Wikoff—350 men. One has but to look at the erect figures and determined faces of the survivors to be able to form a correct estimate of the calibre of the regiment.

The Ninth was sent back to Sackett's Harbor, and scarcely given time to recruit to its full strength when it was ordered off to the Philippines, where it once more plunged into the thick of the fray. The regiment took part in all the fighting when the railroad was cleared of insurgents, finally assaulting and capturing the Filipino stronghold at Tarlac, which place it has since made its base of operations. The Ninth is now under command of Colonel Liscum, a gallant leader, and an officer well qualified to maintain the honor of the army among the international troops in China.

F. J. M.

A Wonderful 10-Cent Book.

How to do over 150 things of interest to men, women, and children is told in the wonderful little book called "How," just issued, and sold for ten cents by the Judge Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. One reader writes: "I would not take ten dollars for the book if I could not get another like it." Edition limited.

Interested Ladies.

WORKING IN A GOOD CAUSE.

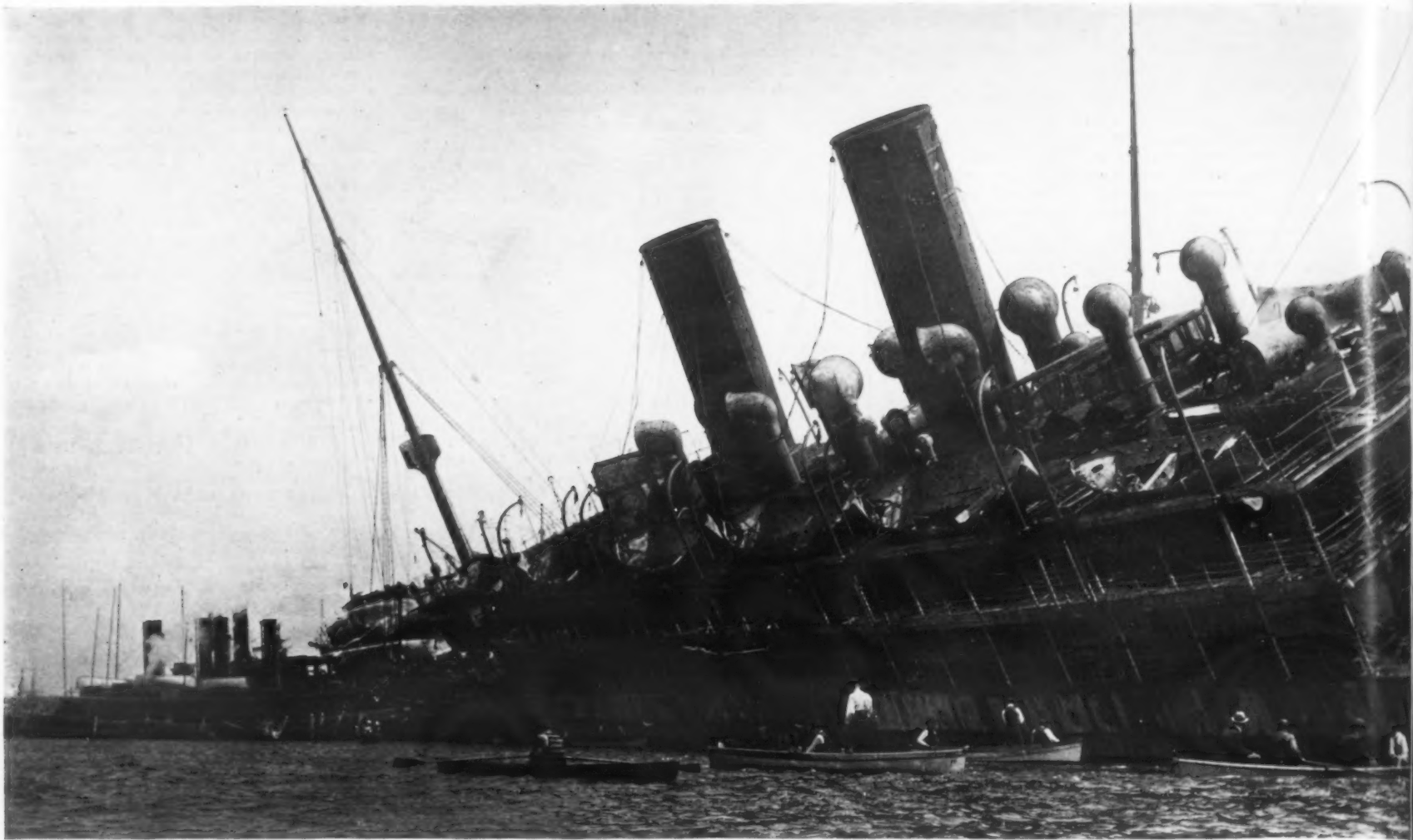
"In the institution where I am employed as nurse (the Home for Aged Women) we find many ladies suffering from gastric trouble caused by coffee.

"My own personal experience is that since a child I have been a moderate drinker of coffee, but most of the latter years have suffered from acidity of the stomach, sluggish liver, and nervousness.

"I finally gave up coffee entirely, about three years ago, using hot water in its place. Of course, after removing the cause the symptoms disappeared, but I seemed to need a beverage more strengthening than hot water, as my occupation of nurse required considerable exertion. I began to look about for a suitable breakfast beverage, and undertook the preparation of one by browning some wheat berries and using that as coffee, but the result was far from satisfactory. Finally I came across Postum Food Coffee, on a visit at my home in Roselle, N. J., and found it exactly fitted the case.

"I have been using it regularly, and introduced it to our institution. When it was first served it was not satisfactory, but I looked into the matter and insisted upon having it boiled fully fifteen minutes after the actual boiling had started, not counting the time that it was on the stove before boiling began. The next time it appeared you would not think it was the same article, it was so much improved. Several of the patients decided to use it to the exclusion of coffee, and I found that its use reduced the number of cases of indigestion. The result has been very gratifying, and for two years now Postum Food Coffee has been in daily use at the home.

"Mrs. Matilda Seaver and Miss Anna Merrill are desirous that their names be used to help forward the good cause. My mother has been greatly helped by the discontinuance of coffee. She was formerly subject to cramps, but they have entirely disappeared since she has abandoned coffee and taken up Postum Food Coffee. Respectfully, Miss E. Stryker, Elizabeth, N. J.



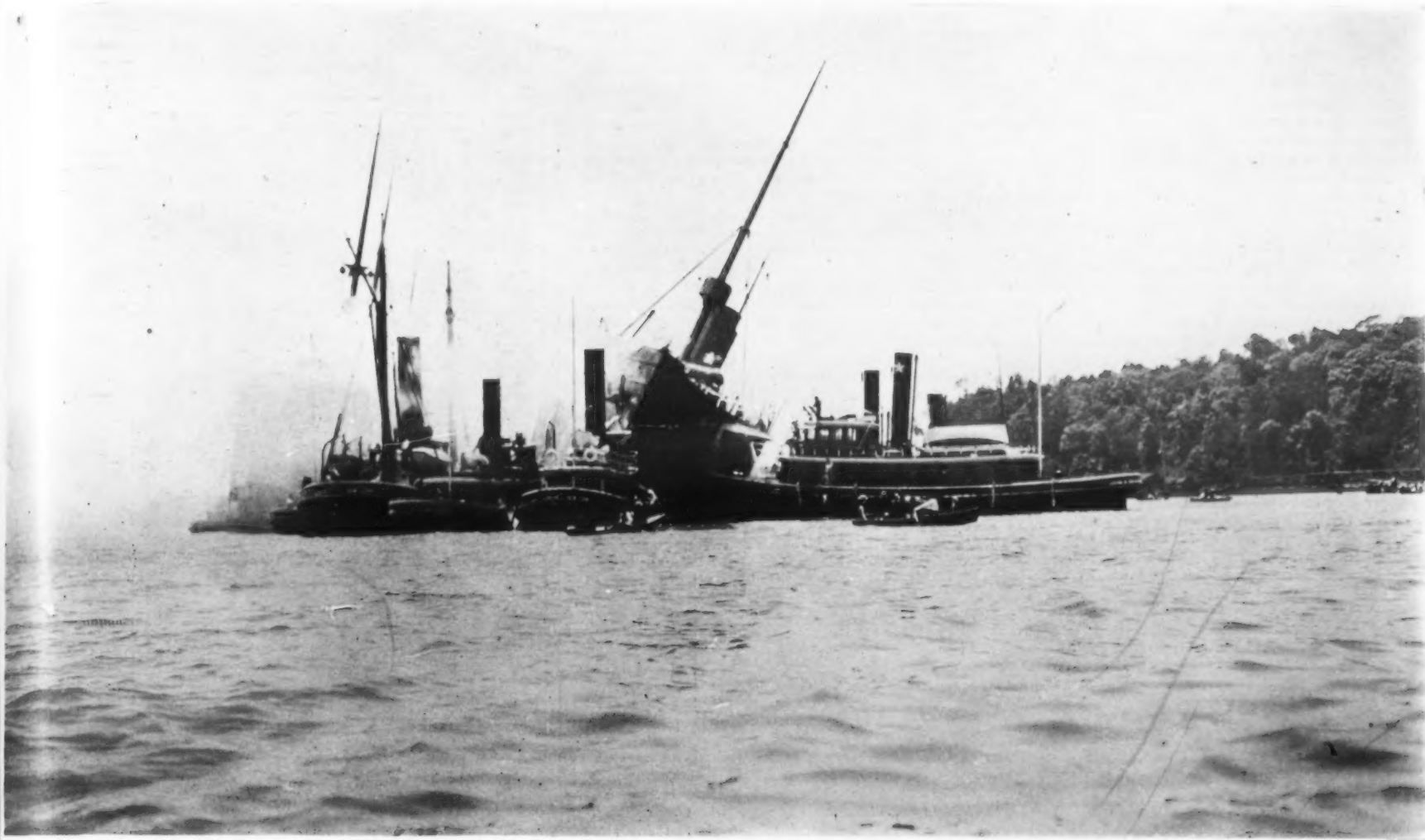
THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP "BREMEN," BEACHED AT WEEHAWKEN—THE SEARCH FOR BODIES PREVENTED BY THE INTENSE HEAT IN THE HOLD OF THE WRECKED SHIP.



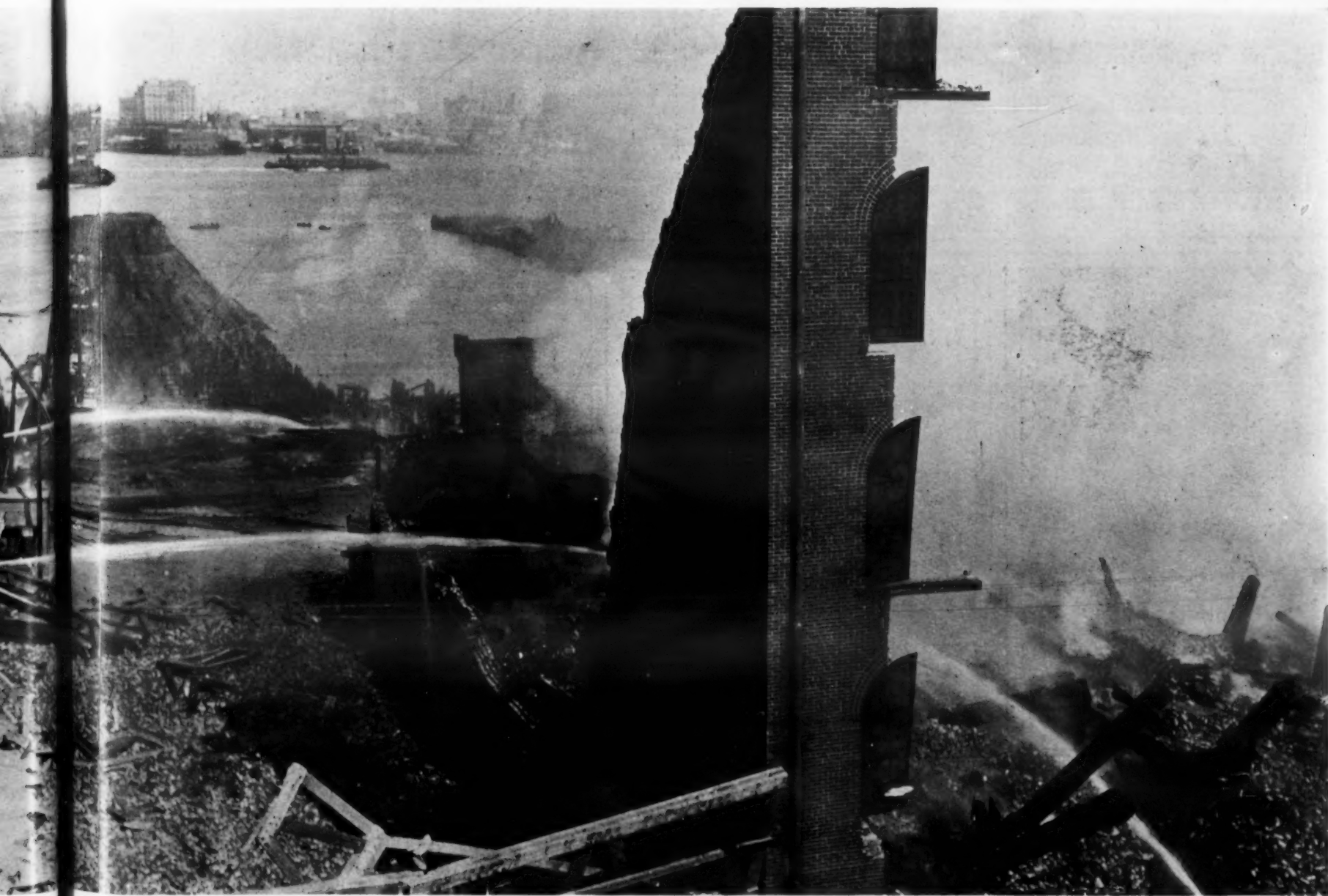
VIEW OF THE BURNED PIERS AND SHIPS AT HOBOKEN

THE STEAMSHIP-FIRE HORROR

HEMMED IN BY THE FLAMES ON THE SHIPS AND PIERS, OVER 150 OF THE CREWS AND DOCK LABORERS LOSE THEIR LIVES—ONE



TONS OF WATER BEING POURED INTO THE RED-HOT HULLS OF THE WRECKED "BREMEN" AND "MAIN" BY FIRE-BOATS AND TUGS.



ND SHIPWRECK AT HOBOKEN, AS SEEN FROM RIVER STREET.

FRONT THE HOBOKEN (N. J.) PIERS.

—ONE OF THE PASSENGERS AFTER SEVEN HOURS OF IMPRISONMENT IN THE DEPTHS OF A BURNING SHIP—OVER \$10,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

William J. Bryan as He Is To-day.

THE CHANGES THAT A BUSY FOUR YEARS HAVE MADE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

It is the verdict of those who have but occasionally seen Mr. Bryan during the past four years that he has aged greatly. When he was nominated in 1896 he was but thirty-six years old, and possessed a virility and vigor that made him a man of mark in any circle. There was an alertness of eye, a mobility of mouth, a smoothness of feature, an absence of the lines that denote care and mental and physical strain, and a musical ring to the voice. To-day his eye is stern, the mouth, in repose, is tightly closed, and there is a metallic sound, faint but yet distinct, in his voice. There is a fullness under the eyes, and about them little "crow's feet." Two well-marked lines diverge to right and left from the nostrils, and there is a deep indentation in the chin where before were the merest outlines of a dimple.

Mr. Bryan shows all the marks of a man who has been going the pace—the intellectual pace. Most of these marks of physical decadence came upon him soon after the close of his remarkable campaign of 1896, and his busy life since then has not permitted him to battle to much effect with advancing years. In short, he is, while strong and vigorous and in perfect health, a prematurely-aged man. For four years he has tacitly been before the American people as a candidate for a second nomination for the Presidency. He has been placed in that attitude more by reason of the zealotry of his admirers, who comprise two-thirds of the rank and file of the Democratic party in the South and West, rather than by any act or word of his own. He has at all times been frank in avowing to party leaders his willingness to stand aside for any other man that the party deemed more capable of representing its principles, but he has not been allowed to do so. The apparent posing that he has been compelled to do has been most distasteful to him, but the fidelity with which the Democracy has clung to his fallen fortunes has given him much of the courage with which he has carried on his fight.

The three and a half years since November, 1896, have been busy ones for Mr. Bryan. Restlessness is one of his strongly-marked characteristics. He announced his intention of taking a good long rest after election-day of that year, but an importunate publisher induced him to write a book on his campaign, which appeared early in January, 1897. Meanwhile he was besieged by requests from all sections for lectures and speeches, and one shrewd agent got a contract with him for a series of lectures. From this contract he secured a speedy release because of mutual dissatisfaction. As soon as the book was off his hands—it was not a very trying intellectual task, being a mere record of impressions, interlarded with extracts from speeches—he undertook several lecture tours. This step was taken because of the necessity of providing an income for his family.

Mr. Bryan had been in active practice as an attorney in Lincoln but three years before he was elected to Congress, and the two years that intervened between the end of his Congressional term and his nomination for President scarcely served to re-establish himself in practice. The fame that had come to him as a Presidential nominee secured for him large guarantees as a lecturer, and several publishers asked him to name his own price on articles. His lecturing tours have been intermittent, but lucrative. To one newspaper he has been a regular contributor, and his income from various sources, while modest, has been ample to pay all of his expenses, support his family, and main-

tain a private secretary. From his book alone he received royalties of \$20,000, half of which was given to his campaign fund. From this source he still receives occasional remittances. The charge that he exacted a monetary consideration for his campaign speeches arose from a misunderstanding of the facts. Occasionally on a political speech-making tour he has filled lecture dates. The speeches were free, but the lectures were paid for. The cost of hiring special trains upon which he has campaigned in several States has invariably been paid for by the Democrats of those States, who usually levied assessments upon the towns in which he spoke. A year and a half of inter-

mittent lecturing and writing were followed by an incursion into the military service. Of this period Mr. Bryan is not very fond of talking. He is not ashamed of what he did, but he realizes that it partook a little of the theatrical. The war fever had seized upon the people, the Republican press was jeering a little at him, and enthusiastic friends advised him to raise a regiment in Nebraska. He will not discuss the point, but his intimates say that he did this against his own better judgment. The discipline of the service speedily grew irksome to him, and he took the first opportunity, on the ratification of the peace treaty, to withdraw from the military.

The adulation and the worship that have been showered upon him in his trips about the country have not in the least changed him. He is still the simple and unaffected gentleman. Newspaper men find him as accessible as ever, but much more wary and inclined to fence good-humoredly when asked leading questions. With them personally he is frank and confidential, but the line between what he means for them to print and what he means for their information is clearly drawn. The necessities of the political situation, it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Bryan, kept him on the stump in 1896, and for the greater part of the time since then. But the work has been greatly to Mr. Bryan's liking. He affects not to mind either praise or abuse, but the applause of the multitude has become most pleasant to him and he would miss it greatly. At home or abroad he is hedged about by no divinity, nor does a frowning *major domo* stand between him and the waiting crowd. It is not because Bryan desires to proclaim himself ostentatiously as one of the common people, but because he likes crowds and dislikes flunkeyism.

His private secretary has no sinecure. Mr. Bryan's mail has always been large. It reached flood-tide just after his defeat in 1896, but there is always enough to keep the secretary busy. Aside from the personal letters and communications from political leaders, there are many from sentimentalists and controversialists—from old women and young women to whom bimetalism as represented by Bryan is a fetish, and who send prayers for success or beg for souvenirs. There are occasionally letters from pastors in struggling parishes asking aid. Quite often some querulous advocate of the gold standard or of imperialism takes issue, in a letter, with some utterance of Mr. Bryan and expresses an earnest desire to convert him to the right way of thinking. Mr. Bryan neither smokes nor drinks, but he does not object to smoking, and he does not feel impelled to deliver a temperance lecture if a glass is drained in his neighborhood. He will not discuss politics in conversation, and as a mental filip between speeches on his trips he tells stories or crosses swords in encounters of wit with his companions. In his conversation, as in his speeches, he uses the best English, not the stilted rhetoric of the pedant, but the vocabulary of a well-read, cultured man who cares not to parade his learning, but who has the command of apt phrases of strength and distinctiveness.

While Mr. Bryan has been unable to convince a majority of the American people of the soundness of his logic, it is a curious fact that he can, in a few minutes' conversation, convince even his staunchest opponents of his absolute sincerity. He is a Presbyterian, a regular attendant at church, but not inclined to pose as a religious man. His amusements are simple. His books are, of course, his chief pleasure. These are many. Fiction is but poorly represented; the great majority are compilations of the great speeches of all times, histories and economics. Horseback-riding is another enjoyment of his. In the suburbs of Lincoln he has a thirty-acre farm, where he

To Nominate Bryan.

HON. WILLIAM D. OLDHAM, of Nebraska, who will nominate Mr. Bryan for President at the Democratic National Conven-



THE HON. W. D. OLDHAM, WHO WILL NOMINATE BRYAN AT KANSAS CITY.

tion at Kansas City, served a five-years' apprenticeship as a newspaper man, and went into the law only because he came to the conclusion that he could talk better than he can write. Mr. Oldham is a big, broad-shouldered man, careless in his dress, but bright and witty in his speech, powerful in his invective, and eloquent in his address. He was born on a farm in Ohio County, West Virginia, on May 25th, 1860, just two months after Mr. Bryan himself was ushered into the world. The Oldham family moved to Missouri seven years later, and in Kirksville young Oldham grew to manhood. He was graduated from the Kirksville Normal College in 1879, and for a year officiated as reporter on a local weekly. From there he went to Colorado, and served six months on Pueblo dailies. For a year afterward he occupied the tripod of a country editor at Greeley, and then went to Denver. He was a reporter on the old *Tribune* when Eugene Field was writing his best paragraphs, but an opportunity offering in his old home, he went back to Missouri and studied law. He practiced in Jefferson City for a few years, and in 1890 located in Kearney, Neb. Oldham's eloquence before a jury won him in a short time an enviable prominence as a criminal lawyer. He is as fearless and courageous as he talks, and won State-wide fame in 1892 by going up into the cattle country to defend a man who had been arrested for rustling. He was warned before he went that the cattlemen would use violence upon any lawyer who would take up the man's case, but Oldham did not flinch, and bluffed out the big crowd of ostentatiously-armed men who thronged the court-room during the trial. And what is more, he cleared the man. Oldham has always been a Democrat. He did not follow the Bryan men when they bolted the Democratic State convention of 1893, which was dominated by the gold men, but in 1894 he joined the Bryan faction and was chairman of the State convention that year, when the gold Democrats bolted. He was a delegate-at-large, with Bryan, Smyth, and Thompson, in 1896 to the Chicago convention, being nominated in the State convention by Mr. Bryan himself. He is now deputy attorney-general, and will be nominated for attorney-general at the coming State convention. Mr. Oldham is a master of the evangelistic, exhorting style of oratory, and with a congenial crowd, an audience in full sympathy with him, he is capable of making a splendid impression.

Looks into New Books.

For beautiful, majestic, and striking scenery, no country in the world can surpass the State of Colorado. Such cañons as those of Eagle River, the Arkansas, Grand, the Gunnison, and the Colorado itself, are incomparable in their wild grandeur. These features of Colorado scenery are brought out in a most artistic and attractive form in an album recently published by Mr. Frank S. Thayer, of Denver. The photographs were taken by Mr. W. H. Jackson, and number sixteen altogether, each occupying a page of the book or folder. They include some of the remarkable views in the cañons already mentioned and others in the same region. The volume is handsomely bound in white parchment, with gilt lettering, and is a highly creditable piece of work.

The fifth volume of the series, "The World's Orators" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,) is devoted wholly to the oratory of modern Europe. The idea has been to illustrate specially the development of oratorical art in continental Europe in the period extending from the French Revolution to contemporary times. The orations have also been selected with a view to the illustration of the oratory of the Latin and Teutonic peoples considered as races rather than as subdivided nations. Among the selections are such masterpieces as Jean Baptiste Louvet's accusation of Robespierre, Armand Gensonné's judgment of Louis XVI., Bonaparte's address after Austerlitz and his farewell to the Old Guard, and Hugo on the death penalty. Other brilliant names represented are Kossuth, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Castelar, and Bismarck. It would be manifestly impossible to bring together in one volume richer oratorical treasures than those found in this work.

Although a segment of it lies within the boundaries of the metropolis of the Western world, and all of it at the very gateway of the con-



THE YOUTHFUL BRYAN OF 1896.



THE CARE-WORN BRYAN OF 1900.

tain a private secretary. From his book alone he received royalties of \$20,000, half of which was given to his campaign fund. From this source he still receives occasional remittances.

The charge that he exacted a monetary consideration for his campaign speeches arose from a misunderstanding of the facts. Occasionally on a political speech-making tour he has filled lecture dates. The speeches were free, but the lectures were paid for. The cost of hiring special trains upon which he has campaigned in several States has invariably been paid for by the Democrats of those States, who usually levied assessments upon the towns in which he spoke. A year and a half of inter-

practices agriculture and conducts experiments in soil-culture. His family is his chief care. His home life is everything that could be desired. When he is on his travels he never forgets the members of his family, and his course can be accurately traced by the stream of gifts he sends home.

Of his future plans Mr. Bryan will not talk. He will not say anything that can be construed as a claim that he will be nominated at Kansas City. He evades answering every question that would imply that he is a candidate; but it may be pointed out that he has just finished enlarging his front porch, hitherto somewhat circumscribed in area.

H. T. DOBBINS.

gent, comparatively few of the American people realize how unique and beautiful is the region known as Long Island. It is doubtful whether anywhere in the world there may be found in the same area such diversity of life and scenery, such attractions and inducements for the seekers after rest, pleasure, health, and recreation. Lying, as it does, between such magnificent bodies of water as Long Island Sound on the north and the open Atlantic on the south, with many lovely little lakes in the interior, the privileges and advantages the region offers to all lovers of water and water sports are unequalled. Many such charms and other fascinating features of the island are set forth in the booklet, "Unique Long Island," published by the Long Island Railroad Company, at Long Island City, N. Y. The publication is embellished with photographic illustrations of the famous beaches, harbors, islands, capes, hamlets, and summer resorts on both coasts and in every part of the island.

There is much in the little love-story of "Halamar," by Gertrude Potter Daniels (published by the George M. Hill Company, New York and Chicago), suggestive of the trained mind and experienced hand of the professional story-writer. So pronounced are these characteristics in style, plot, and general arrangement that it is difficult to believe that "Halamar" is a first book. With so promising a beginning, we certainly have reason to expect a literary product of a high class from the same hand in the future. "Halamar" is a short story, but with a distinct and coherent motive, a plot well-rounded and complete, an achievement more difficult of accomplishment in a short story than in a long one, as every experienced person knows. The scene is in New York, and the chief characters are a husband and wife, Herbert and Jean Worthington, who become separated through an unfortunate misunderstanding. Driven by necessity, Jean goes on the stage, and by her beauty and genuine histrionic talent achieves a notable success. Both husband and wife remain true and loyal to each other, and a reconciliation is finally brought about, and the curtain goes down on a happy scene. The plot is finely conceived, and the situations in which the conflicting elements of disappointment, jealousy, anger, pride, and pure love play a part are portrayed with a strength, delicacy, and fidelity to life possible only to a true literary artist.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

THE sudden and startling rise in wheat and then in cotton dumfounded and upset the bears in these commodities. There was some reason, perhaps, for an advance in prices, but there certainly was no such sudden increased intrinsic value in these products within the compass of a day or two as the speculative markets indicated. The main factor was that the bears had oversold the commodities and the bulls caught them napping. If some powerful bull leader should appear on the stock exchange in one of these pessimistic days, when the bears are running away with things, we might suddenly have an experience in stocks quite as exciting as that which we have had in cotton and wheat.

Not many months ago, in the midst of the strife of consumers to buy iron and steel at advancing prices, I warned them that within six months there would be a distinct reaction in the iron and steel market. What is the situation to-day? Practically there is a dead lock between sellers and buyers, the latter demanding lower prices and the former only willing to make slight concessions. But the dead-lock is the first evidence that the pendulum is swinging the other way. We have seen the highest prices for iron and steel that we shall have, in my judgment, for years to come.

Those who buy on the declines with wisdom and sell on each recurring advance will still make money in such a market, but the "tenderfoot," who has not learned its devious ways, would do well to keep out of it entirely, or only to make purchases on sharp slumps and when bargains are to be had. I have no doubt that some of the preferred stocks of the industrials will offer excellent bargains before long, but the money-making gift is to know which ones to buy. The amount of the capital stock and of the net earnings will be the key to the situation. Uncertainty regarding the money market still exists. New York is better off than some of the other large cities. Heavy liquidation in Chicago and Philadelphia, where speculation in local stocks has been carried to an alarming extent, has been evident of late. Long since, I foresaw the possibilities of a smash in the securities most liberally dealt in on these local exchanges, and perhaps more trouble is to come from this direction. New York suffers sympathetically, always, when any of the other financial centres are distressed.

"Subscriber," Westfield, Mass.: Rating not high.
 "Leather," Providence, R. I.: Sell at the first good opportunity.
 "W. J. R.," Chicago: Texas Pacific is one of the best of the low-priced stocks. On sharp declines, if purchased, it ought to yield a profit.
 "D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: I think better of Missouri Pacific at 40. (2) Pressed Steel Car preferred, bought at panic prices, will be profitable. (3) Doubtful.
 "B.," Kansas City, Mo.: Cannot advise about wheat. I deal only with stocks and bonds. (2) The general opinion is that Atchison preferred is high enough.
 "Vocal," New York: I would advise you to hold. The dividends will be regularly paid, and I am assured that the earnings are phenomenally large. (2) Yes.
 "A.," Plymouth, N. H.: The four-and-one-half fifty year gold bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company are a fair investment, perhaps not quite as good as the Adams Express fours, but the latter do not pay as well.
 "S.," Chicago: I do not think Leather common will be wiped out, but it is worth intrinsically very little. Spasmodically, it is an active stock, and is therefore favorably regarded by those who seek lotteries in Wall Street.

"Bear," Mobile, Ala.: Yes. (2) Yes. (3) Jersey Central is a coal road running through a profitable territory and doing a very steady and excellent business. There is an intimation that the Vanderbilts are seeking control of the anthracite properties. (4) Yes.
 "F.," Boston: National Gramophone, for a time, did pay the dividends you state, but the dividend has been reduced and the stock has declined sharply. I do not regard it as an investment stock. (2) Mergenthaler Linotype, at the price named, is a good speculative investment.
 "No. 22," Georgia: Southern Railway preferred has simply declined sympathetically with the rest of the stock, and will decline still further unless strong influences give the market the sustaining powers it requires in the face of energetic bear assaults. On sharp declines I believe it is a good purchase.

"Chic," Chicago: The continued uncertainty in the iron and steel trade operates against a rise in any of the iron stocks. American Car and Foundry common sold last year as high as nearly twenty-two and as low as about ten. I think it more liable to reach the latter figure than the former before election.

"Mack," Duluth, Minn.: Shrewd investors suspect that the heavy holders of stocks and leading financiers were not averse to a sharp decline in prices so as to put things on a lower scale and prevent a sudden panicky slump after Bryan's nomination. They prefer to keep the market safe and quiet until the election crisis is over.

"C.," Evansville, Ind.: You can buy any number of shares. (2) The preferred stock is the first to receive dividends. As its name implies, it has the preference over the common, and therefore is much the safer for investment. (3) Any reliable broker. Take some member of the stock exchange, and absolutely refuse to deal with the horde of Wall Street sharks who offer to sell "tips" for a share of your profits, but who never offer to share your losses.

"K. W.," Riverside, R. I.: Experienced men in the market are picking up active stocks on every sharp decline. Something is in the way of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, though many insist with you that it is a purchase. I have been unable thus far to get at the definite truth.

(2) Amalgamated Copper on declines ought to be good for a long pull, and Texas Pacific, also. (3) I would not touch Steel and Wire, excepting the preferred. Make your choice on declines, particularly among the high-class Eastern dividend-payers, and don't bank too much on the Pacific, excepting Missouri Pacific.

"H.," Newark, N. J.: Amalgamated Copper pays two per cent. quarterly, and if it is on a safe dividend-paying basis it is cheap at prevailing prices. A depression in the copper market would naturally injure it. It is a strong and influential corporation, and with a steady copper market ought to maintain its dividends. (2) The enormous capitalization of Continental Tobacco makes the common stock look dear. The preferred pays seven per cent. There have been rumors that it was paying too much, considering its earnings, but its last report showed that the dividend was earned. (3) I would not touch Leather common excepting for purely speculative purposes.

"J. B.," Dallas, Texas: Stocks often sell below their intrinsic value in panicky times, and therefore in the midst of a panic purchases of good securities can always be freely and safely made. (3) It is impossible to tell what the inside managers of a property are doing with it. You can only exercise your best judgment after a study of its earnings and operation. (3) Texas Pacific is regarded with favor by those who have known of the improvement in its condition and its earnings. (4) On big slumps almost anything is a purchase. (5) On declines I think well of Missouri, Kansas and Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, and agree with you that the condition of the Southwestern crops justifies considerable confidence in these properties. (6) I think there will be good chances for bargains in the stock market this summer.

JASPER.

The New South.

(Continued from page 15.)

owned by the Old Dominion Land Company, and excellently managed by Mr. George F. Adams. This must be added to the list of famous hotels mentioned in my previous article upon Norfolk and vicinity, as contributing to the good name of Virginia and sustaining her reputation in the hotel line.

The Cottrell Real Estate, Insurance and Loan Company state that the money invested in the Newport News public schools, churches, manufacturing enterprises, and financial institutions, including deposits, and adding imports, exports, and real-estate values (\$3,000,000), in 1890 amounted to about \$15,500,000. The year 1900 shows an increase of the above, adding street-railways, to over \$75,000,000. They now place the real-estate values at \$20,000,000.

An institution reflecting great credit upon this city is the Newport News Military Academy, Colonel Edward W. Huffman, principal. Established in 1894, it has grown to such proportions that a new and commodious home, now in course of erection, has become a necessity.

CHARLES ELLEY HALL,

General Staff Correspondent "Leslie's Weekly."

The Amusement World.

ALL the vaudeville houses are enjoying their summer boom, including Proctor's Fifth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, and Palace play-halls, Koster & Bial's, the Eden Musée, Hammerstein's Victoria roof-garden and Venetian terrace, and the Casino roof-garden with a first-class variety bill.

"Quo Vadis," at the New York, was the last of the legitimate to hold out this summer, and the large crowds it attracted, in spite of the warm weather, were evidences not only of the excellence of the play, but also of the success of the management in securing, by the aid of revolving fans, a cool and comfortable temperature in their commodious play-house.

The stranger in New York, during each recurring hot wave, will hie himself to Manhattan Beach this summer, as usual, not only to enjoy the comforts of the ocean breezes, but also to revel in the entertainments at the Beach, which will include a free afternoon concert by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, Pain's great spectacular fireworks at eight p. m., and the charming opera, "A Runaway Girl," in the evening, for a short engagement, after which Primrose & Dockstader's minstrels will repeat their success of last season. Pain's amphitheatre is not too commodious to accommodate the crowds of men, women and children that gather to enjoy his famous fireworks pictures. The novelty which Mr. Pain's ingenuity has devised this year is called "Fuji yama, or Japan in Flower and in Flame." It is gorgeous in all respects, and has as its chief accessories a ballet, lively music, and a grand volcanic eruption.

Roof-gardens are daily becoming more popular as summer amusement resorts, and among the most popular of the gardens is the Cherry Blossom Grove of the New York Theatre. The Japanese decorations, illuminated by thousands of lanterns, the typically Oriental scenery, the cooling breezes, the admirable vaudeville bill, and the fact that it is the favorite resort of none but the better class, give the Cherry Blossom Grove the lead in New York summer theatricals. Will Marion Cook's negro operetta, "Jes' Lak White Folks," with a chorus of thirty negro voices, the lyrics for which were written by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, made a hit. Nothing has been heard in New York in recent years which surpasses the bass singing heard in this operetta. Other features include Earl and Sheppard, the American girls; Zelma Rawlston, male impersonator; Melville and Stetson, Western comedienne; Phil Ott and company; Alline's monkey comedians, and the big ballet, Johnson and Dean, Henri French, Sam, Clara, and Kitty Morton, and Marguerite Cornille.

JASON.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

A CORRESPONDENT in New Jersey writes that he has been offered an opportunity to become a member of a so-called "advisory board" of an assessment insurance association, with a promise that if he will take a policy of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and will use his influence to obtain new members for the association, he will receive a commission on all the business it does in New Jersey, and that eventually his insurance will cost him nothing and he will really receive a surplus to his credit. Of course it is preposterous to believe that any well-established, carefully-conducted, successful insurance company or association can safely do business on such a basis. The association referred to is sending out its circulars broadcast, offering to do precisely what my correspondent suggests, but it will be observed that it begins by compelling every member of its "advisory board" to take out a generous policy of insurance, and it does not guaran-

tee a definite sum in the way of rebates or profits. On the face of the proposition it appears to be very unbusiness-like, excepting that it means new business for the company referred to. Anybody who expects to get something for nothing, whether it is in life insurance, in a horse trade, or anything else, will find that he will be mistaken. The safest way is to pay a fair living price for whatever you get, to deal with parties whom you know and whose stability is unquestioned, and to pay even an extra charge in order to escape the worriment that always accompanies speculative or gambling propositions.

"Trustee," Minneapolis, Minn.: The New York Life lends money at five per cent. per annum, any time on demand, after your policy has been in force two years. No assessment concern does this.

"P. R.," Parkersburg, W. Va.: You can pay your premium on your life insurance quarterly or annually. (2) Endowment policies provide insurance and investment. If you survive the endowment period you get the benefit of the policy, and if you die meanwhile the principal goes to your heirs.

"B. F.," Newark, N. J.: I would have nothing to do with the proposition. Other concerns in the past have endeavored to obtain patronage, and have succeeded in doing so, by pretending to insure only "temperance risks," but who shall say when a temperate man becomes intemperate, and what will become of his policy in the latter event? The association you refer to is doing a small business on a plan which I cannot recommend.

The Hermit.

The Saratoga Reunion.

ONE of the happy thoughts of Mr. George H. Daniels, the widely-known and highly appreciated general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, was the inauguration of the Saratoga season, a year ago, by a distinguished party of newspaper guests, whom he took to the famous watering-place on the first trip from New York to Saratoga, via the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroads, of the Saratoga Limited train. This year the "Saratoga Limited Club," as Mr. Daniels characterizes his visitors, was called on again to open the summer season, and the first run of the Saratoga Limited train, on Saturday, June 23d, took up a large party, headed by Mr. Daniels, Mr. J. W. Burdick, the general passenger agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Hon. William Berri, of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. The village president, the Hon. John Foley, welcomed the party in an eloquent address, to which Mr. Daniels responded in one of his most delightful, unique, and humorous addresses. The courtesies of the Saratoga Club were extended by President James M. Marvin, and all the leading hotels were thrown open to welcome the visitors. The Saratoga Limited train enables New-Yorkers to leave this city in the afternoon at 3:20, and lands them in Saratoga in less than four hours. On Monday mornings it brings them back to New York at an equally rapid rate in plenty of time for business. This is one of the fastest and most popular limited trains in the United States.

Claridge's Hotel, London.

WHAT, indeed, can be said by way of detailed description of a building that boasts some 350 living rooms, to say nothing of nearly half as many bath-rooms, and a veritable maze of offices, parlors, smoking and billiard-rooms, and the like? The most distinguishing feature, from a constructive point of view, is the fact that the whole of the floors, partitions, and roof are of fire-resisting materials—a circumstance sufficiently reassuring to intending visitors of a nervous disposition. Upon all the floors up to and including the fifth are rooms arranged in suites, each of which is provided with its own entrance door, internal lobby, and that modern essential, a bath-room. On each floor of the living rooms, moreover, there is provided a private dining apartment, tastefully upholstered and decorated in the Georgian style, and set apart for the convenience of those who may wish to entertain their friends away from the glare of publicity. Nothing, surely, could exceed the beauty and taste—the more marked by reason of the scheme's simplicity—of the decorations in the drawing, reading, smoking, and reception rooms, and in the *salle-d-manger* and handsome restaurant. Radiant with chrysanthemums and magnificent palms and plants to meet the eye at every turn, it is small wonder that the place presents a grateful and alluring aspect, and that an enthusiastic New York society lady was heard to remark that "every London wedding ought most certainly to be arranged in this house."

For a Nerve Tonic

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. H. M. HARLOW, Augusta, Me., says: "One of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

Always the Same.

THERE never is any change in the superior qualities of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. In delicate flavor, richness, and perfect keeping qualities it can be guaranteed. It has stood First for forty years. Avoid unknown brands.

THE pioneer among Bitters is Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. First and best. Ask for Abbott's at your drug-gist's.

Change in Food

WORKS WONDERS IN HEALTH.

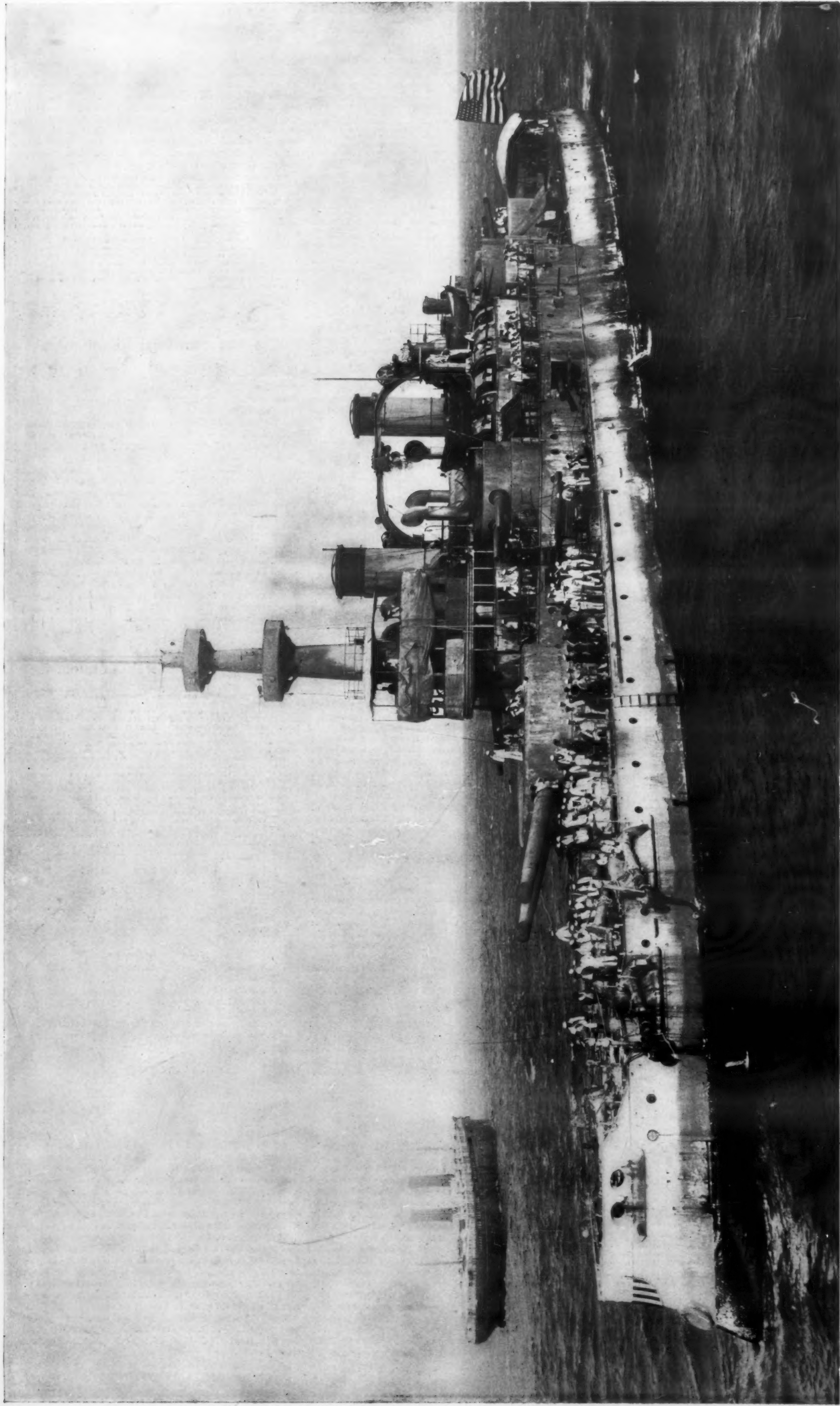
It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion."

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well."

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts. We use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit. I am willing to give any information to any one who desires to see or write me regarding Grape-Nuts." Respectfully, Mrs. C. H. Lowe, 681 Parker Street, Roxbury, Mass.

The reason Mrs. Lowe was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food is that the food is predigested by natural processes, and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.



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THE "OREGON," THE BULL-DOG OF THE NAVY.

THE FAMOUS AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP NOW ASHORE OFF HUKI ISLAND, NEAR CHEFOO, CHINA—STRANDED IN A FOG WHILE ON HER WAY TO JOIN THE ALLIED FLEET AT TIENTSIN—CAPTAIN WILDER RECEIVED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY AND OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE COMMANDERS OF MANY FOREIGN SHIPS



SALUTING ADMIRAL AND MRS. DEWEY, ON WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, JUNE 9TH.—*Dr. Henry H. Cook, Detroit.*



THE LARGEST TRUCK IN AMERICA, USED TO CARRY IRON WORK TO THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILROAD.—*Howard P. Knox, Boston.*



(PRIZE-WINNER) HUNNEWELL'S GARDENS, WELLESLEY, MASS.—*Miss Annie L. Richards, Boston.*



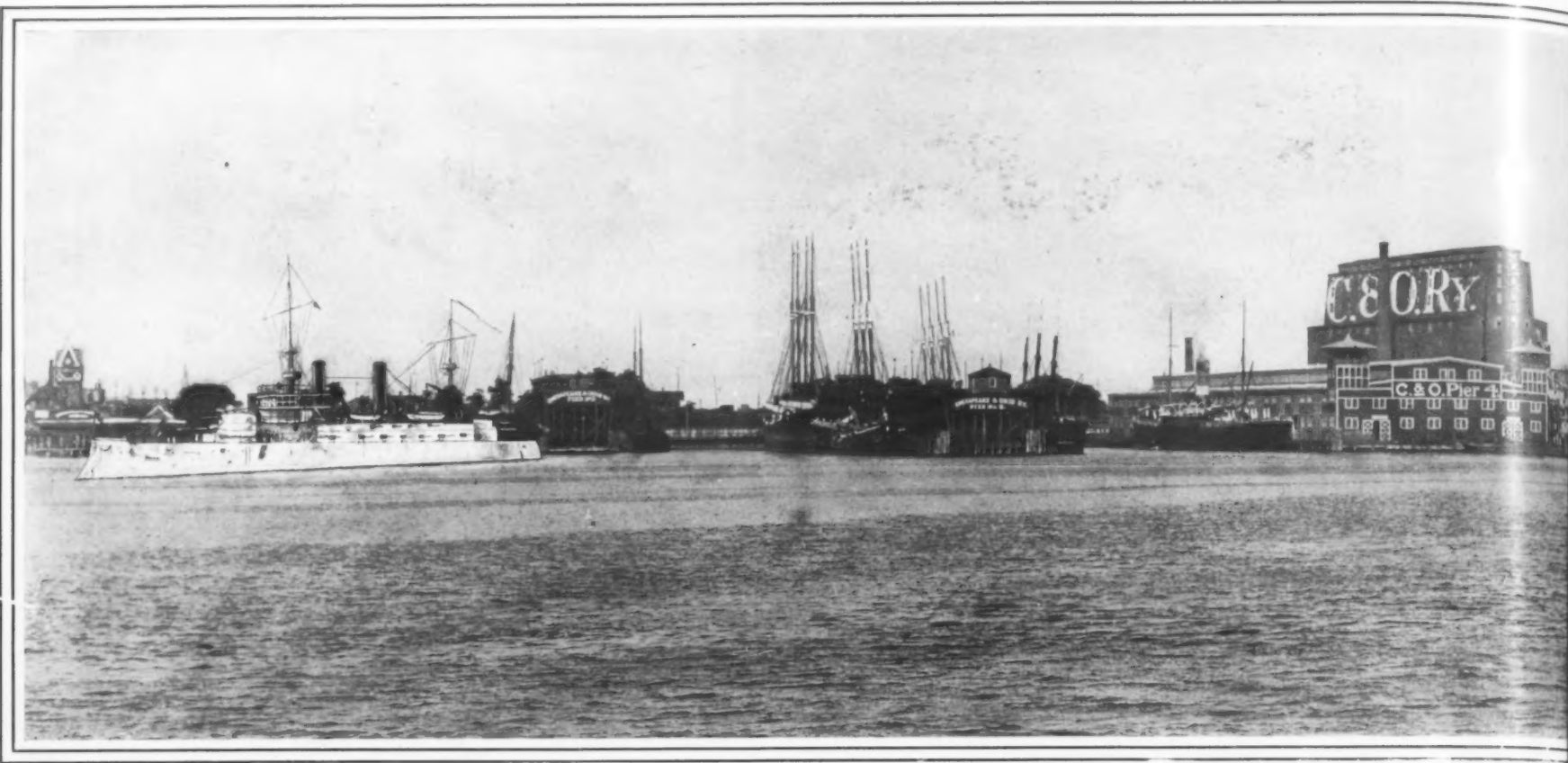
HEAVY LOCOMOTIVE WHICH RAN OFF THE TRACK AT HIGH SPEED AND PLOWED THROUGH THE GROUND AT ALLIANCE, O.—*Winfield S. Ruhl, Alliance.*



WAITING FOR THE STEAMER, MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN.—*Frank Russell, Saugerties, N. Y.*

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.

THE FAMOUS AMERICAN BATTLESHIP NOW ASHORE OFF HUKI ISLAND, NEAR CHEFOO, CHINA—STRANDED IN A FOG WHILE ON HER WAY TO JOIN THE ALLIED FLEET AT TANKI—CAPTAIN WHITE RECEIVED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY AND OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE COMMANDERS OF MANY FOREIGN SHIPS



THE NEW SOUTH.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA.

LESS than twenty years ago Newport News was an unknown quantity. Nature was undisturbed except for a half-dozen small houses. To-day the population is over 25,000. In one year 605 structures, 554 dwellings, forty stores, five churches, a market house, an iron and brass foundry, an ice factory, and a wood-working mill were erected. As I am leaving Newport News houses erected do not begin to supply the demand, although they are going up on every hand. The city is one of the most remarkable in the New South in point of legitimate growth, achievement, and natural facilities.

Here may be found the finest harbor in the world, open the year around, with a thirty-foot depth of water at the docks, sufficient to float the largest ships in the world. The same statement may be made concerning the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company terminals, the thoroughness and modern appliances of which appear so marked even to a journalist, whose limited knowledge of railroad workings was gained in boyhood days (principally in jumping on and off cars) in Illinois, along the old main line of the Illinois Central.

It is estimated that the exports from Newport News this year will amount to \$33,000,000 (an increase over the year ending September 30th, 1899, of \$2,000,000), the imports about \$5,000,

000. The value of the shipping trade is indicated by the arrival and departure of 1,232 steamers, 1,408 schooners, 698 barges, twenty barks, and seven ships, a total of 3,365 vessels, an increase of 444 vessels, or fifteen per cent. over the previous year.

The capital invested in the ship-yards by the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building Company is \$10,000,000, and the capital invested in the combined railroad terminal and harbor interests by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system is \$5,000,000. The sight of the mammoth coal and merchandise piers and the large grain-elevators owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system, and the description of the great hundred-and-twenty-acre ship yard proved so wonderful to me that I will reproduce a brief description of them for the benefit of your readers.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system have fifty miles of yard- or side-tracks in Newport News, the same furnishing a storage capacity of 3,500 cars; this in addition to tracks kept open for daily business. The average working capacity of the terminals is also about 1,000 cars per day.

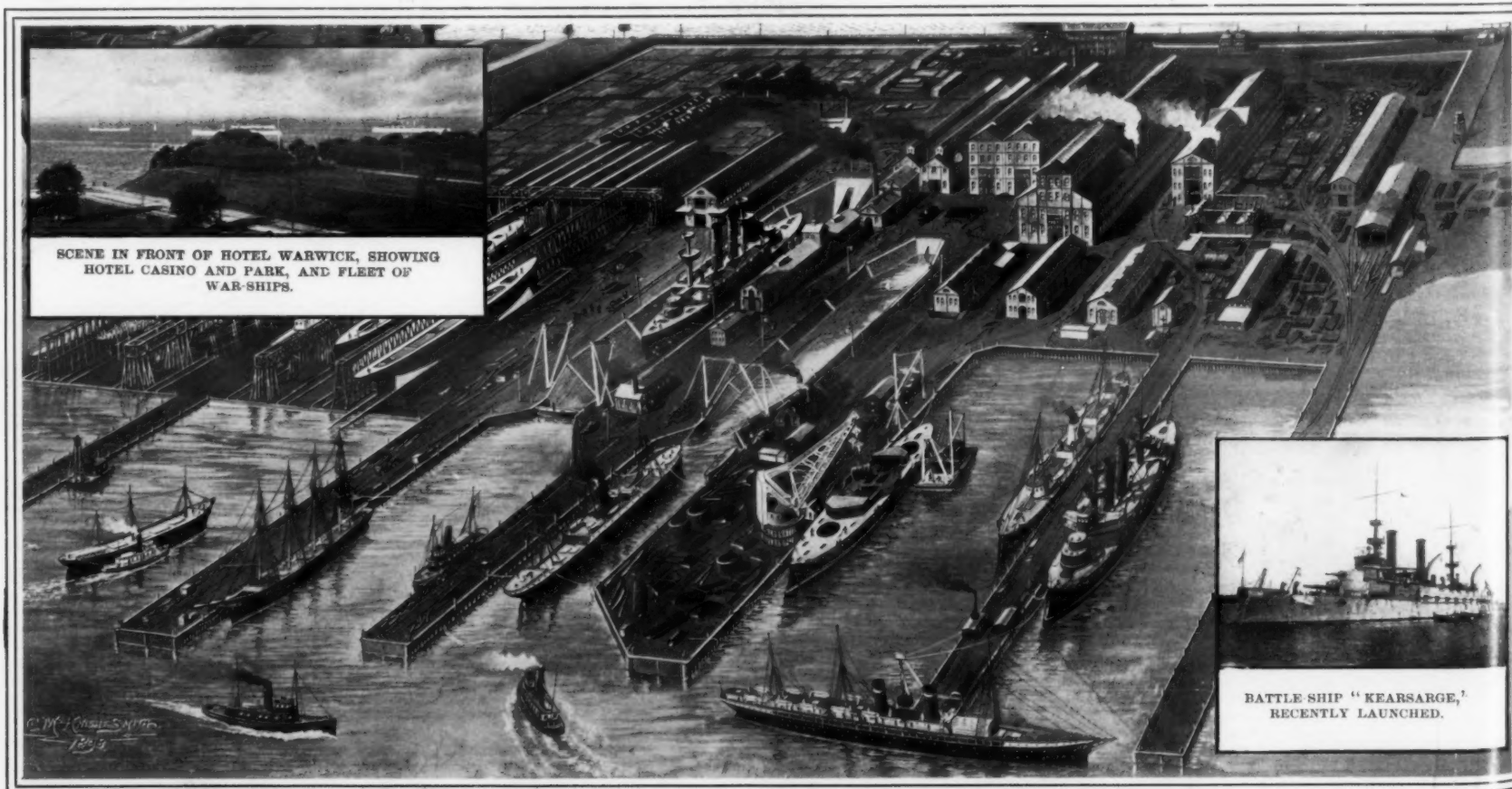
Coal Piers No. 2 (350 by 60 feet) and No. 3 (800 by 60 feet) both have a capacity of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of coal annually, and Pier No. 10 (450 by 60 feet) has a capacity of about

1,000,000 tons annually, the three piers having a total annual capacity of 3,500,000 tons.

Merchandise Pier No. 4 (160 by 650 feet), two stories in height, has a storage capacity of 1,000 cars of general merchandise. Merchandise Pier No. 5 (800 by 160 feet) is built of iron, one story, having a storage capacity of 300 cars of general merchandise. Merchandise Pier No. 6 (760 by 160 feet), built of wood, is used for general merchandise, principally pig-iron, tobacco, cotton, and peanuts, all east-bound. The west-bound cargoes are all manufactured products from New England and New York State. It requires a fleet of seven ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, plying between New York, Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, and a fleet of seven ships of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, plying between Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, to transport this enormous weekly business.

Pier No. 7 (300 by 50 feet) is used exclusively for the oyster-packing and fish business, having a daily capacity of two cars of oysters and fish. Merchandise Pier No. 8 (800 by 200 feet) has a general merchandise capacity of 500 cars, being principally import cargoes from the continent and Europe. Piers Nos. 4 and 5 are used for exporting freight to the continent and to the United Kingdom, chiefly flour and packing-house products. The combined annual flour capacity of both piers is 1,500,000 sacks. General Merchandise Pier No. 9 (800 by 200 feet) will be built in the near future with a capacity of 500 cars storage daily. The merchandise piers, aside from their storage capacity, alongside have berth-room for twenty five freight steamers.

Elevator No. 1 will store 1,750,000 bushels of grain. It has



SCENE IN FRONT OF HOTEL WARWICK, SHOWING HOTEL CASINO AND PARK, AND FLEET OF WAR-SHIPS.

BATTLE SHIP "KEARSARGE," RECENTLY LAUNCHED.

DRY DOCKS, WORKS, BUILDINGS AND PIERS OF THE NEWPORT NEWS SHIP BUILDING AND DRY-DOCK COMPANY.

TERMINALS

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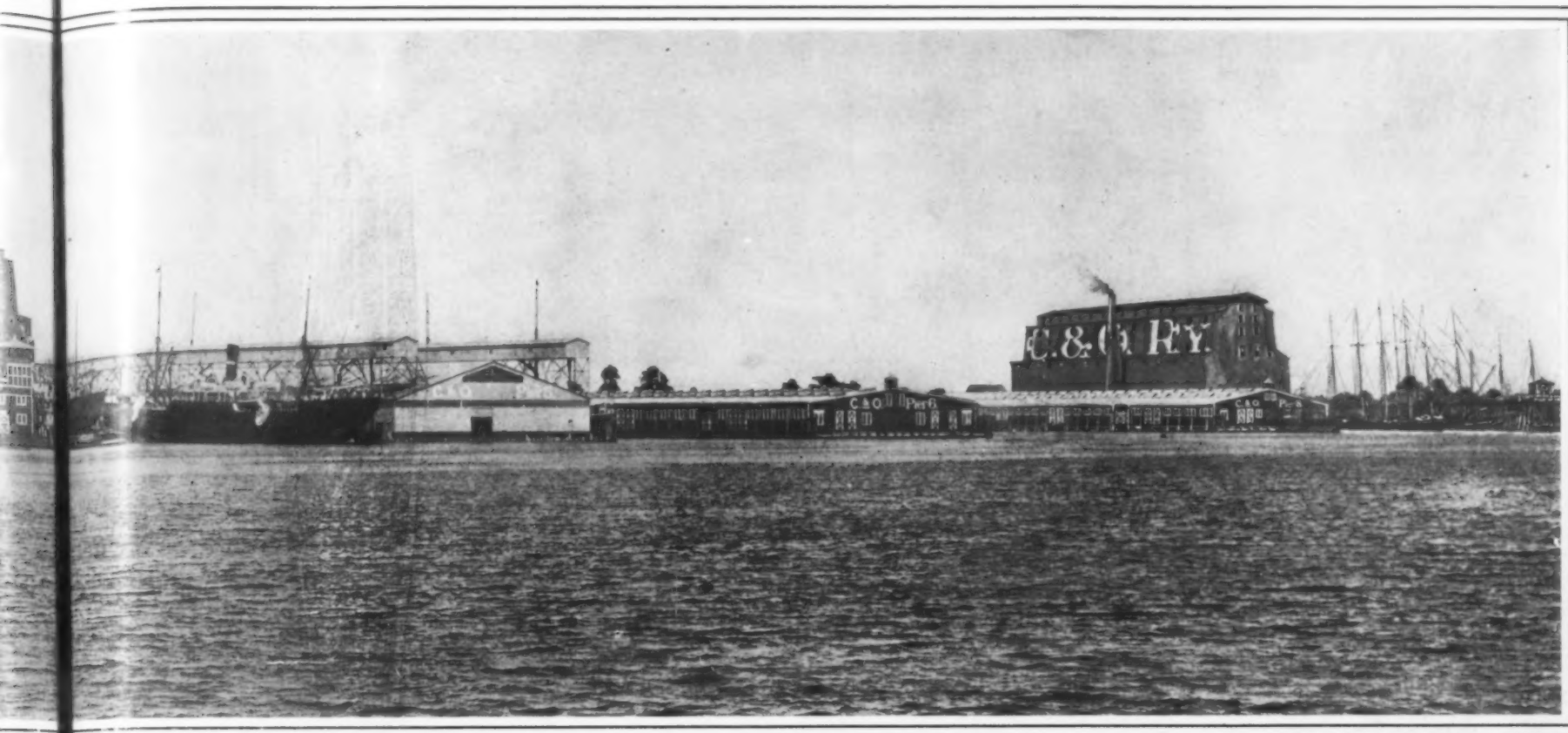
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TERMINALS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA.

working capacity of 250,000 bushels per day, with facilities for delivering about 7,500,000 bushels per month. This elevator is one of the two largest elevators in the world, Chicago having one the same size. Elevator No. 2 will store 1,000,000 bushels of grain. It has a working capacity of 150,000 bushels per day, or 4,000,000 bushels monthly.

The dry-docks at Newport News, Nos. 1 and 2, have a length on top, respectively, of 610 and 827 feet, the width on top being 130 and 12 feet, on bottom 50 and 30 feet, with draught of water over sill of 25 and 30 feet. The ship-yard buildings cover ten acres. The wharves on the water is 2,600 feet, and the outfitting basin is in extent 300 by 500 feet.

No. 1 pier is 60 by 900 feet, No. 2 is 60 by 850 feet, No. 3 is 191 by 100 feet, No. 4 is 80 by 550 feet, No. 5 is 60 by 750 feet, and No. 6 is 60 by 500 feet in extent. The machine-shop is 100 by 500 feet, the boiler and blacksmith-shops are both 100 by 300 feet, the ship-shed is 60 by 20 feet, the joiner-shop is 60 by 300 feet, and the framing-shed is 270 by 344 feet in extent. These are all substantial brick buildings. The big shears have a capacity of 100 tons, and the huge revolving derrick, the "Hercules," designed, built, and erected by the ship-yard company, and constructed under the direction of their able superintendent, Mr. Walter A. Post, has the enormous capacity of 150 tons.

The largest work required in the construction of ships can be handled here by means of the complete and modern machinery with which the shops are equipped. Electricity and compressed air drive the tools used in building and repairing the vessels. The average number of men employed at the works in 1898 was 4,700, increased in 1899 to 6,000. When additions to the plant, now being made, are completed, 8,000 men can be employed to advantage. The average weekly pay-roll, 1898 to 1899, was \$47,000.

The following is a list of United States battle-ships, including the United States monitor *Arkansas*, and steel merchant vessels now in course of construction at the Newport News ship-yards; also a list of merchant vessels finished in 1899. The battle ships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* (shown in accompanying illustrations) are completed.

Name of Vessel.	Length.	Beam.	Tonnage.	Speed.	For whom Building.
U. S. BATTLE-SHIPS.					
<i>Kearsarge</i>	368	72	11,525	17 knots.	U. S. Government.
<i>Kentucky</i>	368	72	11,525	17 knots.	U. S. Government.
<i>Illinois</i>	368	72	12,325	18 knots.	U. S. Government.
<i>Missouri</i>	368	72	12,500	18 knots.	U. S. Government.
U. S. MONITOR.					
<i>Arkansas</i>	225	50	2,700	12 knots.	U. S. Government.
STEEL MERCHANT VESSELS.					
<i>S. S. Comus</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Cromwell S. S. Co.
<i>S. S. Proteus</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Cromwell S. S. Co.
<i>S. S. No. 31</i>	565	63	11,600	18 knots.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
<i>S. S. No. 32</i>	565	63	11,600	18 knots.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
<i>S. S. No. 34</i>	406	48	5,000	15 knots.	Southern Pacific.
<i>S. S. No. 25</i>	406	48	5,000	15 knots.	Southern Pacific.
<i>S. S. No. 36</i>	406	48	5,000	15 knots.	Southern Pacific.
<i>S. S. No. 37</i>	406	48	5,000	15 knots.	Southern Pacific.
VESSELS COMPLETED DURING 1899.					
<i>S. S. El Sud</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Southern Pacific Co.
<i>S. S. El Norte</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Southern Pacific Co.
<i>S. S. El Rio</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Southern Pacific Co.
<i>S. S. El Cid</i>	406	48	5,000	16 knots.	Southern Pacific Co.

The Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company own the principal railroad lines in Newport News, and also through lines between Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus, Old Point, and Buckroe Beach; and also all of the electric-lighting, power, and ice business in Hampton, Phoebus, and Old Point. It has furnished the United States government at Fort Monroe and the National Soldiers' Home with electric lights and power. Buckroe Beach, one of the most popular resorts on the coast, beautifully situated directly opposite the capes, is growing in popularity, and is also patronized by this company. Throughout the summer season the place is patronized by large crowds from the surrounding towns, and in addition to other attractions, the company operate a large open-air theatre.

The Citizens' Railway, Light and Power Company, which is operating in close harmony with the Newport News and Old Point Rail-

way and Electric Company, owns all of the street-railway lines in Newport News not owned by the latter company. It owns also the only electric power plant in the city, and operates a large ice-factory. Great improvements have been made in the properties of both of the above companies in the last eighteen months, and one of the most modern power-houses in the entire New South, costing nearly \$300,000, is now being erected by the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company at Hampton, Va. The progressive management and liberal dealings of these companies has occasioned a feeling of good-will between them and the public generally. These lines cover the entire territory and give to Newport News the largest street-railway mileage per capita of any city in the country.

One of the most enterprising men in Newport News is Major Thomas B. Henley, president of the Commercial League of Tidewater, Va.; also a member of the firm of Henley & Warren. Mr. Henley and Mr. Warren have always kept the best interests of the city uppermost in their endeavor to present to



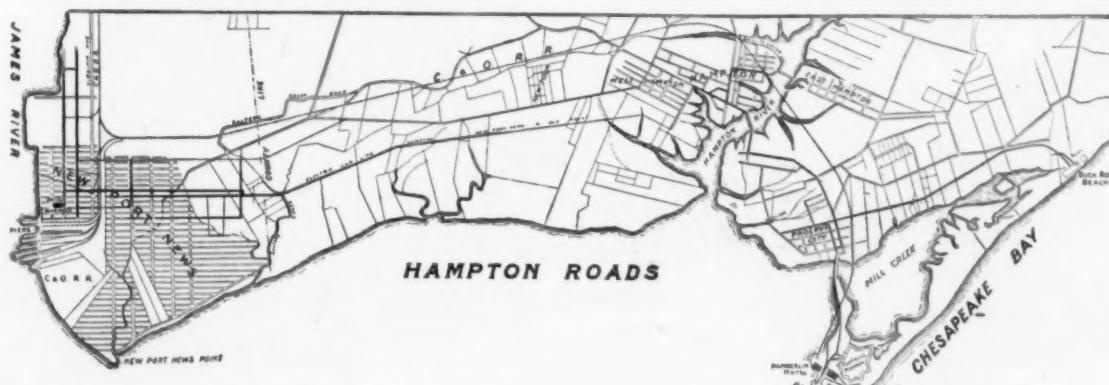
INTERIOR OF PARLOR CAR, NEWPORT NEWS AND OLD POINT RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.



A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE BUILDING. RECENTLY ERECTED IN NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA.

the business world the advantages and inducements of one of the chief maritime, commercial, and industrial points in the New South. They are issuing an attractive bit of literature in booklet form, written by Major Henley, for distribution to capitalists, investors, and manufacturers in search of suitable locations. While articles have appeared in the secular press with reference to the great ship-yard, extensive wharves, huge elevators, and coal piers, yet there has been no publication made of this important port except Major Henley's "Newport News and the Virginia Peninsula."

Newport News is fortunate in possessing the Hotel Warwick, (Continued on page 11.)

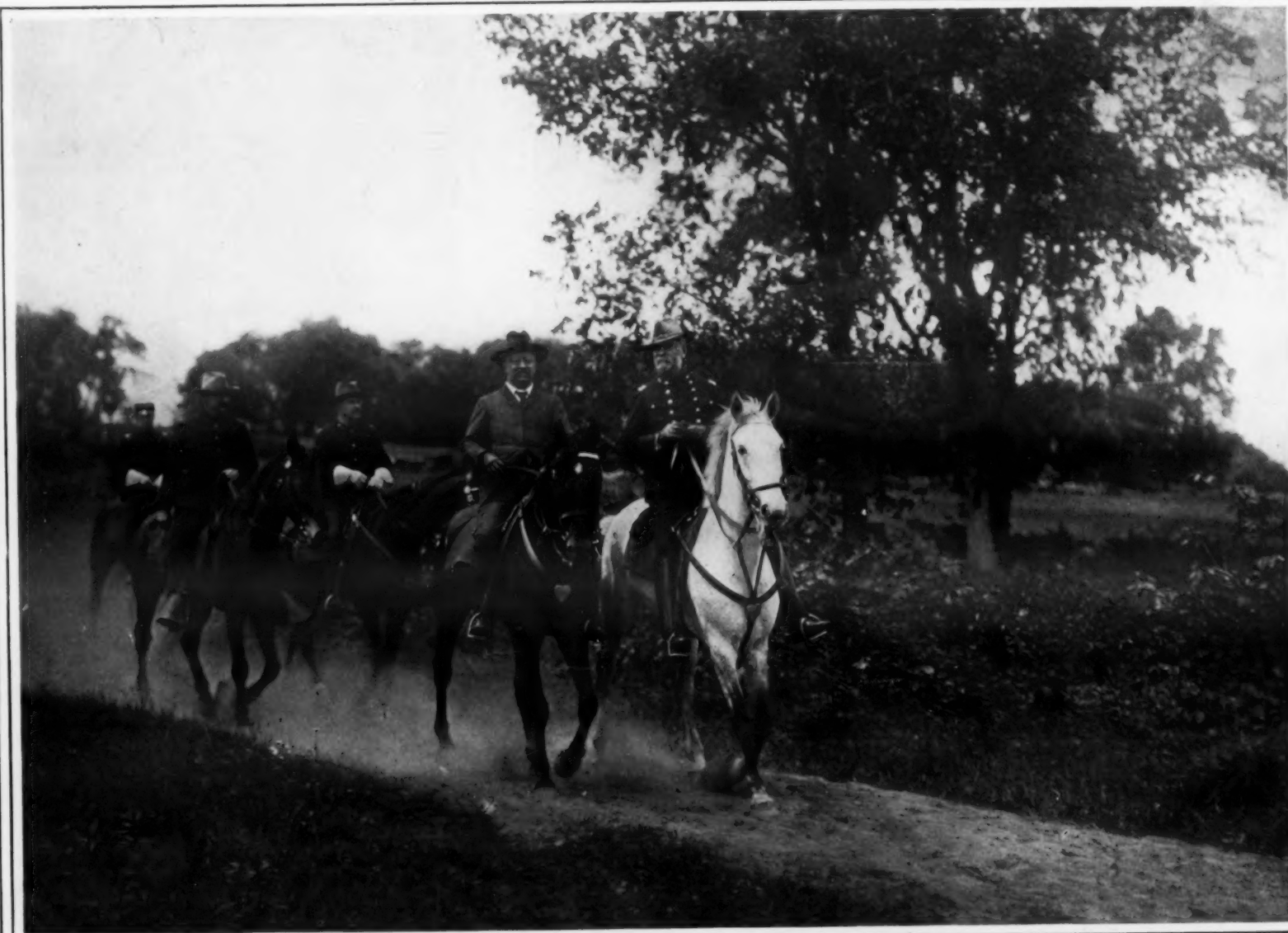


MAP OF NEWPORT NEWS, HAMPTON, PHOEBUS, OLD POINT AND BUCKROE BEACH, LYING AT MOUTH OF JAMES RIVER, SHOWING LINES OF NEWPORT NEWS AND OLD POINT RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, AND CITIZENS' RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.



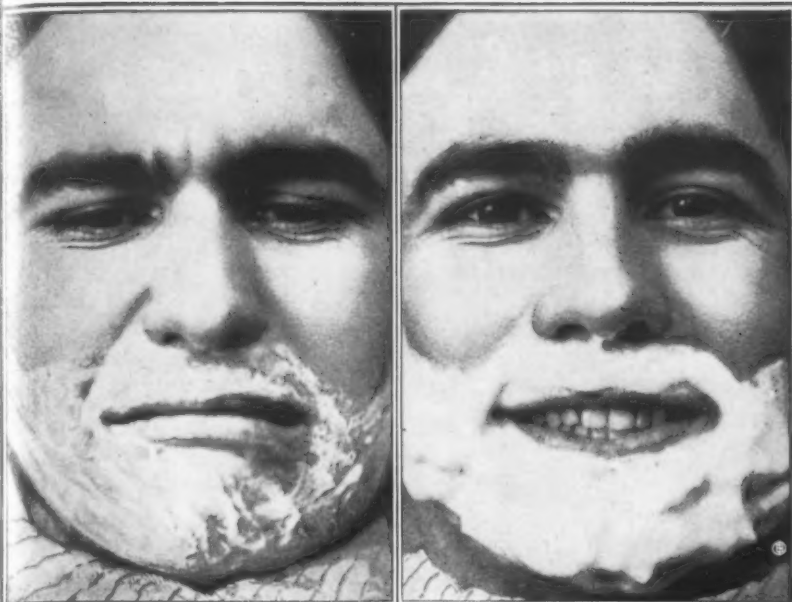
THE FIRST OF UNCLE SAM'S BRAVE BOYS EVER SENT TO CHINA.

THE FAMOUS NINTH INFANTRY, THAT HAS SEEN SERVICE IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES IS NOW ON THE WAY TO FIGHT THE BOXERS IN CHINA.
Photographed by the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company. - (SEE PAGE 7.)



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND MAJOR GENERAL ROE RIDING AT THE HEAD OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, AT STATE CAMP.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



This is how he looked when he tried a substitute for Williams' Soap, which his dealer urged upon him.

This is his expression when he had again procured the "Old Reliable" Williams' Shaving Soap.

DON'T be persuaded to buy something represented to be "just as good as WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP, and a little cheaper." The dealer may make a trifle more, but you'll be sad. Instead of the Big, Thick, CREAMY Lather, and the SOOTHED, REFRESHED, VELVETY FEELING of the face, that comes after shaving with WILLIAMS' SOAP, the chances are that you'll get one of the thin, frothy, quick-drying kinds that dull the razor and leave your face parched and drawn and smarting, if nothing worse.

It DON'T PAY to take chances on SHAVING SOAP. 99 out of every hundred men will tell you that Williams' are the ONLY PERFECT shaving soaps.

Williams' Shaving Soaps are used by all first-class barbers, and are sold everywhere.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts. Williams' Glycerated Tar Soap, 15 cts.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 round cakes, 1 lb., 40 cts. Exquisite also for Toilet. Trial tablet for 2-cent stamp. By mail if your dealer does not supply you.

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LINEN
COLLARS & CUFFS
ARE THE BEST
BUY THEM.



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is a fitting example of the mellowing influence of time. A ten year old whiskey possesses its own argument. HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE has won because it deserved popularity.

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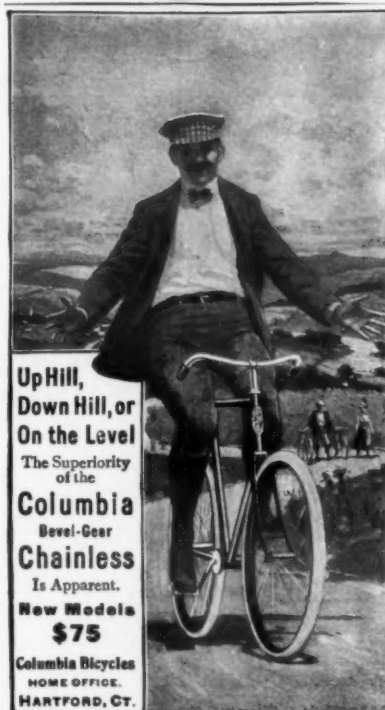
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The Superiority
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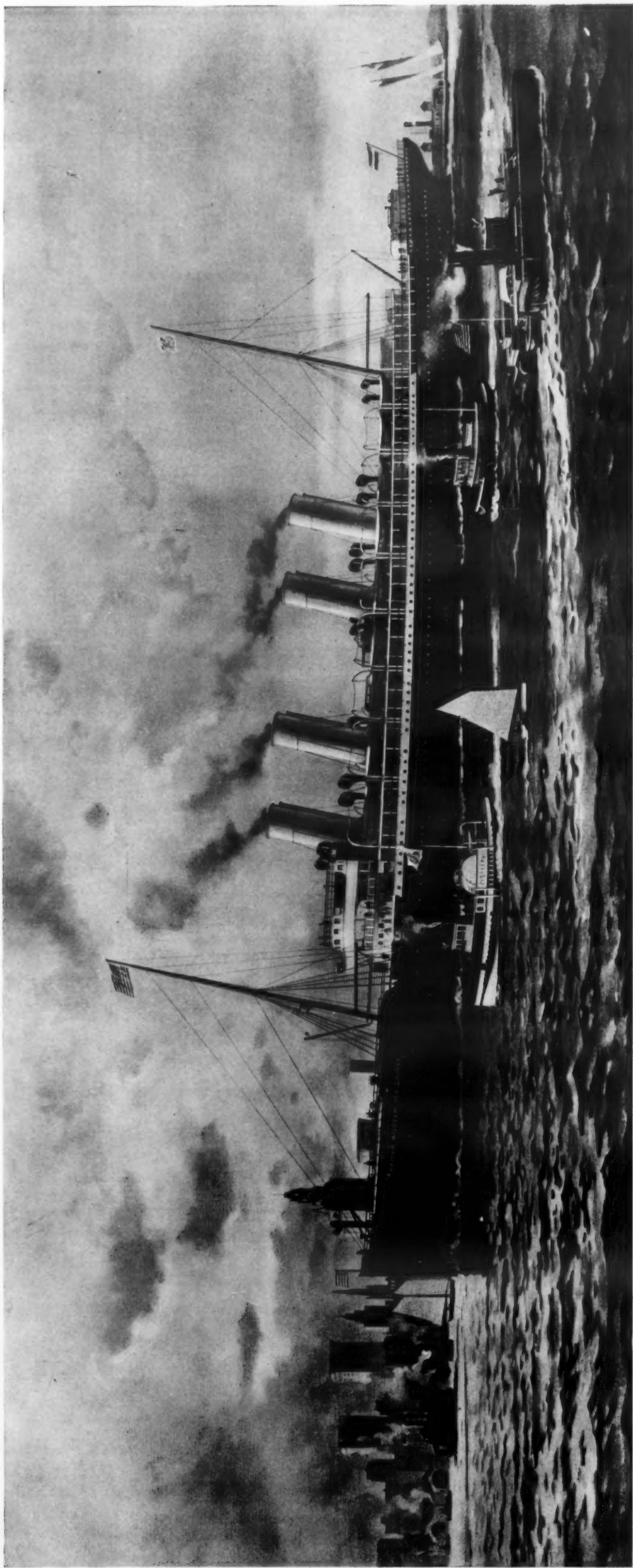
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"KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.

THERE is not in all the world a more inspiring sight than the departure or arrival of a modern ocean steamship—that triumph of science and invention, and most imposing symbol of man's conquest over the forces of nature. The North German Lloyd's new twin-screw express steamship, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* (King William the Great), is the largest in the world, her dimensions being: Length, 648 feet; beam, 66 feet; depth, 43 feet; tonnage, 14,000, and displacement, 20,000 tons. Nothing could exceed the majesty of her appearance. As she moves through the waters like a thing of life, with the German and the American colors flying, the smoke rolling from her four gigantic yellow funnels, and her port holes gleaming like a thousand eyes, the involuntary exclamation is, "What a glorious picture!"

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UPON WHICH HOTEL GUESTS HAVE PRIVILEGES

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◆ BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS ◆◆◆
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THE CLUB = COCKTAILS

MANHATTAN, MARTINI,
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We guarantee these Cocktails to be made
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and the mixing equal to the best cocktails
served over any bar in the world. Being
compounded in accurate proportions, they
will always be found of uniform quality.

Connoisseurs agree that of two cocktails
made of the same material and propor-
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better.

Try our YORK Cocktail made without
any sweetening—dry and delicious.

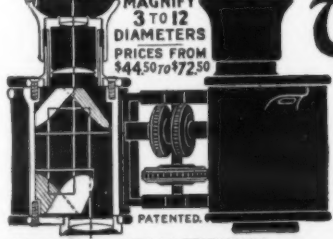
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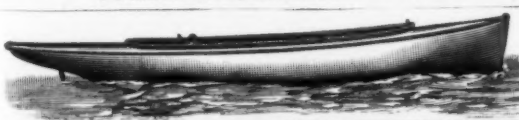
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THE "SARATOGA LIMITED"

AND ITS FORTUNATE "CLUB."

JUNE 23d, 1900, will be a red-letter day for a long
time to the Saratoga Limited Club, as it was the
day set apart for the commencement of the second
season of the grand train which takes New-Yorkers
to Saratoga in less than four hours. Through the
courtesy of Mr. George H. Daniels, of the New York
Central, and Mr. J. W. Burdick, of the Delaware
and Hudson, the initial trip each season is given up
to the Saratoga Limited Club, and everything that
forethought can devise is arranged for the comfort
and convenience of the guests. The trip was put
through on schedule time, and the train arrived at
Saratoga, where it was met by the entire popula-
lation, headed by Mayor Foley with a band. Every
courtesy possible was shown to the guests by the
citizens and the leading hotels. The Grand Union,
United States, Adelphi, American, Worden, and
Windsor did their utmost to make every one feel at
home, and succeeded admirably. The reunion was
a great success, and an unanimous vote of thanks
was tendered to all who contributed so willingly to
make the entire trip a success. The Saratoga Lim-
ited is now on the regular schedule.

TIME TABLE OF THE "SARATOGA LIMITED"—EVERY
DAY BUT SUNDAY.

Northbound—Commencing Saturday, June 23d.
On Saturdays.—Leave New York, 1.50 p. m.; arrive
Troy, 4.50 p. m.; arrive Saratoga, 5.45 p. m.
On every day but Saturday and Sunday.—Leave
New York, 3.20 p. m.; arrive Troy, 6.25 p. m.; arrive
Saratoga, 7.10 p. m.

Southbound—Commencing Monday, June 25th.
every day but Sunday.—Leave Saratoga, 6.50 a. m.;
leave Troy, 7.40 a. m.; arrive New York, 10.40 a. m.
The Saratoga Limited is composed exclusively
of Pullman Wide Vestibule Palace Cars, and is
made up as follows: One buffet smoking and library
car; two parlor cars, each with state room; one com-
bined parlor and observation car, with large obser-
vation platform.

THOUSANDS testify that Dr. Siegert's Angostura
Bitters is the proper tonic to take in the spring.

THE musician or artist who buys a Sohmer Piano
gets an instrument that is a work of art, and the result
of many years' hard study and labor.

For an appetizer Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Cham-
pagne leads all. For forty years it has taken the lead
for its purity.

Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-
ING SYRUP should always be used for children teeth-
ing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays
all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for
diarrhoea.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DEN-
TIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 1900 SUMMER EX-
CURSION ROUTE BOOK.

ON June 1st the Passenger Department of the Pen-
sylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1900 edi-
tion of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work
is designed to provide the public with descriptive
notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern
America, with the best routes for reaching them, and
the rates of fare. It contains all the principal sea-
shore and mountain resorts of the East, and over sev-
enteen hundred different routes or combinations of
routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest
care, and altogether is the most complete and com-
prehensive hand-book of summer travel ever offered to
the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in col-
ors, and the book contains several maps, presenting
the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The
book is profusely illustrated with fine half tone cuts
of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines
of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1st this very interesting book
may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket
office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon appli-
cation to the general office, Broad Street Station, by
mail for twenty cents.



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tem.

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